

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.



July 11, 1923



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Wheat Marketing Conference

The conference of the western members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture called for the purpose of considering the question of wheat marketing concluded a two days session on July 5. At the close of the conference the following statement was issued:

In view of the recent announcement of Premiers Dunning and Greenfield that they had found it impossible to organize a wheat board, the conference gave consideration to alternative methods of marketing and came to the unanimous conclusion that a voluntary pool, in addition to existing facilities, should, if properly supported, prove of value in securing greater returns for the farmer. It was decided, therefore, that every possible effort should be made to establish a voluntary pooling system, and arrangements were made for further conferences between the farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces to work out the details.

Doubt is entertained, however, as to the possibility of organizing a comprehensive pool for this year's crop.

The following were present at the conference: C. H. Burnell, A. J. Poole, Peter Wright, Hon. T. A. Crerar, C. Rice Jones, J. J. McLellan, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Hon. J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, A. J. McPhail, F. W. Riddell, J. F. Reid, J. Kennedy, G. F. Chipman, J. T. Hull.

Condemns Action of Senate

Condemnation of the action of the Senate in rejecting the bill passed by the Commons providing for the construction of branch lines for the Canadian National Railways, was expressed in the following resolution passed by the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg, on July 5:

"The executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture strongly condemns action of the Canadian Senate in refusing to pass the Canadian National Railways Construction Bill, thereby preventing the completion of branch lines already under construction and the construction of new lines of vital importance to the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and seriously impairing the efficiency of the Canadian National Railways;

"And further be it resolved that this executive regrets the action of the government of Canada in failing to provide in the supplementary estimates sufficient funds for carrying on the construction of the said lines during the present year, and expresses the hope that every possible effort will be made to devise ways and means of proceeding with the most urgent portions of the work with the least possible delay."



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Farm Women's Clubs

Plan Committee Work

THE organized farm women have learned that the surest way to arrive at an intelligent understanding of the various public questions of the day is to map out for themselves an outline of study so that they will not be lead into by-paths which lead nowhere in particular. Each of the provincial associations have for a number of years, appointed committees to study the various topics in which they are interested. A woman in each province is responsible for gathering all the information available on the subject assigned her as convener of the committee, and she makes a report to the annual conventions. This makes the committee work more effective. To have a broad understanding of what the other provinces are doing and to be sure that federal matters are also studied efficiently this committee work is linked up in interprovincial committees in the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

At the June meeting of the executive of the Women's Section of the C.C.A., an outline of work for the various committees was made out. The Guide is printing this in full as it will be of considerable assistance for locals planning their outline of study for fall and winter to parallel these outlines. Where they make important findings, find questions needing attention, they can help their provincial convener do better work by drawing these matters to her attention. Where there is a definite effort to confine attention to a certain line we can hope for a widespread understanding of public matters. Following are the committees and outlines of work for 1923-24.

Immigration

Committee: Mrs. John McNaughton, Harris, Sask. (convener); Mrs. F. E. Webster, Creemore, Ont.; Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain, Man.; Mrs. R. Price, Stettler, Alta.

1. A study of Canada's needs regarding immigration.
2. A study of existent regulations governing immigration.
3. The maintenance of a strictly selective policy—especially as regards mental and physical fitness.
4. The encouragement of plans for assimilating the non-English immigrant with special study of our mistakes in the past.
5. The study of the work of the various colonization schemes and of other organizations engaged in immigration.
6. The study of government and other measures which will help the people already here on the land to stay.

Marketing

Committee: Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale, Man. (convener); Mrs. W. N. Glenn, Hensall, Ont.; Mrs. J. Holmes, Asquith, Sask.; Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, Alta.

1. Poultry, Dairy and Bee Products—(a) Production—Maximum efficiency, with minimum cost. (b) Marketing—Systems of grading, packing, prices. Home and foreign markets. (c) Transportation—Express and freight rates. Loss through faulty methods.
2. Oleomargarine.

Social Welfare

Committee: Miss Amy J. Roe, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg (convener); Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Simcoe, Ont.; Miss Mable Johnson, Brandon, Man.; Mrs. E. Hallum, Sedgewick, Alta.

1. Mental sub-normals—(a) Number. (b) Legislation governing sub-normals. (c) Institutions and methods of care. (d) Future of problem.
2. Marriage and Divorce Laws.
3. Dependent and Delinquent Children—(a) Legislation governing them. (b) Provision for their care.
4. Crime and Punishment—(a) Amendments to Criminal Code. (b) Capital Punishment.
5. The Drug Habit in Canada.
6. Liquor Legislation.

Public Health

Committee: Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton, Alta. (convener); Mrs. D. M. MacNeill, Strathroy, Ont.; Miss Mable Johnson,

Brandon, Man.; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina, Sask.; Mrs. Jean W. Field, Kinuso, Alta.

1. Scope of Federal and Provincial Public Health Departments.
2. Health Organizations—(a) Nurses—training and standard. (b) Hospitals and sanatoria—municipal and others—(c) Clinics.
3. Infant Mortality and Maternal Care.
4. Red Cross Work.
5. Social Diseases.
6. Pure Food Laws.

Young People

Committee: Mrs. J. S. Amos, Woodstock, Ont. (convener); Mrs. Frank Webster, Oakwood, Ont., provincial secretary U.F.W.O.; Mrs. E. Osborne, Dilke, Sask.; Mrs. B. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, Alta.

1. A study of rural young people's organization—(a) The field of each. (b) Prevention of overlapping.
2. Education—Program, agencies.
3. Training, in Citizenship for New Canadians.

District Conferences

District conferences of the United Farm Women of Manitoba are increasing in popularity and in strength. Neepawa federal district was the first to set the example and other districts are trying the same plan with success. Women who are unable to attend the annual provincial convention find it quite convenient to drive or go by train to the convention held during the summer months in their own district.

Neepawa Meeting

The convention met this year at Eden, on June 1. There were approximately 80 people in attendance. Mrs. A. McGregor, district director, occupied the chair. In her opening address Mrs. McGregor pointed out quite plainly that it was the duty of the member of the association to work for securing new members. Mrs. W. J. Connell read a paper on: How to Make Our Local a Success, which pointed out that the successful society is where all take part and unite to make the meetings beneficial. Mrs. A. F. Arbuckle dealt with the Need of Recreation on the Farm. Mrs. A. J. M. Poole spoke on The Need of a High School Education for Farm Girls, showing that they needed it for their own sake and for the sake of those who came under their influence.

In the afternoon session which opened with community singing, Dr. Martin, of Neepawa, gave an interesting and instructive lecture on Bovine Tuberculosis. He showed that a large percentage of human tuberculosis, especially among young children, was traceable to contagion from cow's milk. Mrs. A. D. Kennedy read a paper on A Week With the Convalescent. Rev. R. G. Stewart gave a stirring address on The Temperance Question. Mrs. Robt. Marner gave a paper on The Art of Homemaking. Miss Mildred McMurray, barrister, from Winnipeg, who has become a very popular speaker with farm women's audiences, spoke on Laws Relating to Women and Children.

The evening session also opened with community singing, following which A. J. M. Poole spoke on The Problems of the Farmer. These he classified under four headings: Marketing, ocean and rail freight rates, agricultural credits and taxation. He pointed out the value of co-operative effort to both the consumer and the producer, and claimed that it developed better citizens.

Marquette Conference

Marquette held its first U.F.W.M. conference this year at Newdale, on June 19, and its success will encourage the officers to make it an annual event. Mrs. Jahrig, district director, occupied the chair, and spoke for a few minutes on the aims of the conference. Mrs. Downing, of Kelloe, led a discussion on How to Make Our Locals More Attractive. This was followed by a discussion: Should We Keep Our Boys and Girls on the Farm? and men as well as women took part. Short reports were heard from various locals is the

Continued on Page 13

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 11, 1923

The Senate and the C.N.R.

By a vote of 47 to 10, the Senate rejected the bill passed by the Commons providing for branch line construction for the Canadian National Railways. These branch lines included two for Manitoba, at an estimated cost of \$828,000; 12 for Saskatchewan, at an estimated cost of nearly \$11,000,000; and six for Alberta, at a cost of over \$6,000,000. Western members in the Commons laid great stress upon the need for these branch lines, and it was pointed out that the need was not altogether for the promotion of settlement, but to keep settlers who are already in the district, very many of whom have waited for a considerable number of years for these promised transportation facilities, and who have struggled courageously against their disadvantages buoyed by the hope that these facilities were within measurable distance of construction. The western public men who have condemned the action of the Senate in rejecting this bill, and who have described it as a disappointment to these waiting settlers which may have very serious results, have not over-stated the case, and most especially at this time when general economic conditions are such that every ray of hope is an actual asset to the country.

Western members of the Senate recognized the great need for these branch lines, but for reasons that are only too obvious, they failed to give, or it would perhaps be more true to say declined to give, that support to the bill which the West had a right to expect from them. Nine of the senators from the prairie provinces voted against the bill, and four supported it. Hon. James Calder admitted that the proposed lines were urgently needed in Saskatchewan, but on the vote Mr. Calder sat back; he did not vote. He did not like the form of the financial provision for the work, he said. But then neither did some of the senators who voted for the bill. He stuck fast on a question of form while the supporters of the bill took the ground that consideration for the settlers who were patiently waiting for these transportation facilities, the necessity for developing the National Railway system and the need of the country as a whole were of far more importance than a technical financial detail. Mr. Calder, apparently, thought otherwise; at any rate he failed signally to aid the province which gave him high honor for many years.

The argument of the opponents of the bill was amusing, coming from such a body as the Senate. The bill, they said, gave too much power to an irresponsible body, namely, the board of directors of the National Railways. But to whom is the Senate responsible? The body responsible to the people, and for the expenditure of public money had approved and passed the bill; the board of directors of the National Railways is at least responsible to the government. The Senate is an entirely irresponsible body. It gives an accounting to nobody for its acts and this irresponsible body turned the bill down, and for no other reason than a desire to hamper, limit and circumscribe the development of the National Railways. The plight of the settlers who have been waiting for ten and fifteen years for these transportation facilities weighed as nothing against the determination of a combination of the representatives of vested interests and blind political partisans to cripple the National Railways, block the movement in favor of public ownership and injure, if possible, the government of the day. That

is the explanation of the action of the unrepresentative chamber in a nutshell, and it ought to give a fillip to the demand for such reform of the Senate as will prevent it nullifying the acts of the representative chamber.

The Wheat Marketing Problem

The announcement of the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, that they had found it impossible to form a satisfactory wheat board to handle the crop of this year, has had the good effect of stimulating activity in the direction of voluntary effort. Following the announcement of the premiers, meetings of farmers have been held all over the prairie provinces, and these meetings show clearly that the farmers are abandoning the idea of a wheat board with its governmental trimmings and are now concentrating all their efforts upon securing an adequate voluntary plan of centralized marketing. Organized voluntary self-help has been somewhat obscured by the efforts to establish the wheat board system, but it is safe to say that from now on the principle of voluntary co-operation will be the guiding star of all efforts to improve the marketing of the produce of the western farms.

There is not much chance of getting into operation for this year's crop a voluntary system capable of handling a large part of the crop of the three provinces, and this seems to be generally recognized by the farmers. Present indications, however, point to a good crop, with prices fairly well maintained, bringing some financial relief and enabling the farmers to face with patience the problem involved in bringing into existence for future crops a really adequate co-operative marketing system. A year is not a long time to take in making a thorough survey of plans and laying the foundations for a permanent system of co-operative marketing, and it is better to start well and on an enduring basis than prejudice such a hopeful movement by a hasty start on ill-surveyed ground.

The very evident desire of the farmers is to try out the pooling system with which experiments are being conducted in several countries. Pooling is a very advanced form of co-operation, and it has not been sufficiently tested to give assurances as to its permanency. It has, however, become a popular system, and it is well worth trying out. It needs to be remembered that its success and permanency on any substantial scale demand a cohesion that can only come from a thorough grasp of the principles of co-operation, and what is of greater importance a disposition to stand by the principle in the face of all forms of opposition. In Australia private traders are making desperate efforts to break the pooling systems, and the same thing may be looked for in Canada. The man who looks only to the present, whose vision is limited by immediate advantage, and who cannot distinguish between a temporary and a permanent advantage, makes a poor co-operator, and indeed cannot co-operate. The advantages of co-operation are not always on the surface and easy to identify, and that fact must be clearly recognized by those who are urging the extension of the co-operative principle to marketing. But the permanent advantages of co-operation are demonstrated in the whole history of the co-operative movement, and the farmers of Canada have only to look to Denmark if they want the example that will keep them steadily attached to co-operative plans of their own.

There is time now for a real getting together of the farmers of these prairie provinces to work out for themselves a new and better marketing system for their produce. There is time for a free, full and frank discussion of plans and for a thorough and complete review of the systems that are being tried out elsewhere. The successes and failures of others in similar efforts can be brought into usefulness in devising a pooling plan. Methods of organization, especially with regard to inter-provincial pooling, can be carefully worked out and a beginning made for the handling of next year's crop by a system that has the approval and support of the farmers of all three provinces.

No Better "Ole"

In a recent issue of the Scientific Farmer, published at Mossmain, Montana, we find an article dealing with agricultural conditions in that state, which reads in part as follows.

What is the matter with Montana? During the past two years 100 banks have failed, 25 per cent. of the farms have been abandoned and 50,000 people have left the state. Farm land is without value, credit has disappeared and the people are hopelessly in debt. Thousands are seeking relief in the bankruptcy courts. We are told by the press that the nation is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, and yet one-third of the farmers of Montana are being forced from their homes penniless because they cannot get money enough to pay taxes and the interest on their mortgaged property. Thousands of those who would plant crops can't do so because they can't get money to buy seed and tide them over until a crop can be raised.

The article goes on to state that there is nothing wrong with Montana from the standpoint of its natural resources, but that the people are the victims of a vicious commercial and industrial system. There will be general sympathy with the farmers in Montana who find themselves in this unfortunate position, and there will be every hope that they will be able to find ways and means to restore a condition of prosperity.

The situation in Montana is but another proof of the statement we have so often repeated in The Guide, that while conditions are not good in Western Canada there is no other agricultural portion of the world where conditions are by and large any better. There is abundance of evidence available that agriculture all over the world is suffering the most severe depression, and this very fact is in itself assurance that this depression cannot continue for any long period. While this is a negative form of encouragement it is nevertheless a worth while encouragement to our own farmers in this country who are suffering from adversity. It is an indication that they should make every possible effort to hold on here and not pull out for some other place with the idea that they will find anything better.

We firmly believe that Western Canada will recover its agricultural prosperity upon a permanent basis more rapidly than any other agricultural country in the world. The very depression which we are now undergoing will force economic and financial readjustments. Furthermore, it will drive the farmers as never before into organization for the marketing of their own products, and will demonstrate the necessity of relying upon "self-help," and the weakness of relying upon any other kind of help. The morale of the farmers in the prairie provinces has suffered severely through the depression, but it is now recovering and is steadily on the up-grade. We look for striking results within the next two or three years.

Wisdom and Toleration

In the daily press the following despatch from Moose Jaw appeared recently:—

Moose Jaw, Sask., May 21.—Charged with making a seditious speech at a meeting of grain growers, in January last, Fred McIntyre, a farmer of the Royal George School district, south of Caron, Sask., was recently committed for trial here. McIntyre was released on bail. McIntyre is alleged to have made the seditious remarks during a discussion of titles, and is charged with having said:

"I count myself as good a man as King George. I would not be scared to challenge him to a foot-race, to wrestle, or to fight, although he is fed up in a box-stall on choice food. If I had my way, I would take a club and stand at the border and knock the brains out of everyone that came into the country with a title. I would make no mistake about it, as I know where to hit them."

The above remarks are peculiarly lacking in common sense, and indicate mental disorder, or at least an unbalanced judgment. It does not seem, however, that there is anything to indicate a dangerous individual or that the constitution, the government or society will suffer any violence as a result. No great advantage can accrue to anybody in the prosecution of individuals for senseless remarks which, if ignored, would be forgotten and harm nobody.

We hear of certain Labor men being followed by police and prosecuted for similar rash and senseless remarks about the flag. In Canada, we seem to be pursuing an unwise course in the intolerant attitude adopted towards those who are given to uttering foolish remarks in public. Prosecutions of this character merely draw undue attention to the remarks and are liable to create resentment toward those who make the law as well as those who administer it, and the resultant reaction creates ill-feeling with existing society.

In Great Britain there is a better viewpoint and a more tolerant attitude. Individuals given to making violent remarks in public speeches are actually afforded police

protection while they blow off steam. As a result, they harm nobody. On the other hand, if they were prosecuted and punished, they would win sympathizers, and secret meetings would thereby be encouraged to propagate dangerous ideas which are banned by law. In the Old Country they regard such explosions merely as safety valves, and they are treated with a tolerance worthy of emulation.

Almost every week some public or professional man in Canada makes remarks in beautiful English language in regard to religious matters, the constitution, or the flag, which receive much prominence in the press and are accorded public consideration, whereas remarks to the same effect, couched in crude, blunt or ignorant words by less intelligent or less wise individuals, bring them into conflict with the authorities. Any man who seeks to overthrow the constitution by violence undoubtedly is dangerous, but the mere explosions of heated imaginations and senseless remarks by unintelligent individuals, are better allowed to pass off and be forgotten. A little more tolerance is required in the development of a truly democratic state.

Recognition of Dr. Banting

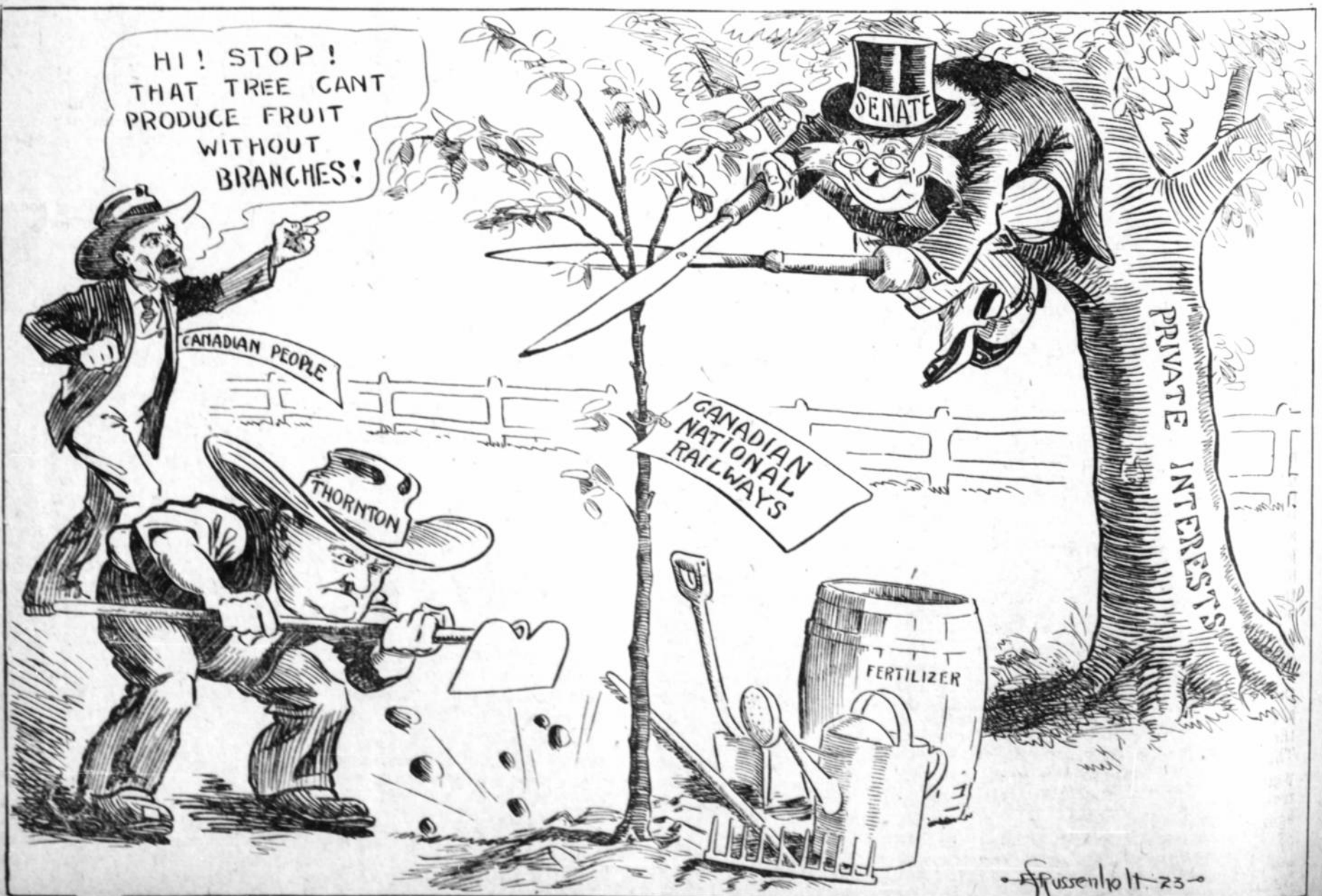
In the House of Commons the other day, the leaders of all three parties, with great credit to themselves, unanimously agreed upon an annuity of \$7,500 a year to Dr. Banting, of Toronto University, the discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes. Through his discovery Dr. Banting has become a benefactor of the entire human race. The recognition of his great service by the parliament of Canada is most fitting, and the annuity will give him leisure in which to pursue his experimental work, and, perhaps, may result in the discovery of cures for some of the other dread diseases which are such a scourge to humanity.

Speaking the other day at Hutchinson, Kansas, President Harding declared that the farm credits legislation recently enacted by Congress, when carried out "will be capable of furnishing the American farmers, for the first time in the history of agriculture in any country, adequate investment and working capital on terms as favorable as those accorded to commerce and industry." This is exactly the kind of agricultural credit that Canada needs. It can be provided by the parliament of Canada just as readily as by the Congress of the United States. Farmers of Canada now pay the highest rates paid by farmers in any important country in the world. They cannot be expected to compete successfully on the world's markets with such a handicap.

The only amendment to The Bank Act secured by the Progressives, was that compelling banks to show the actual rate of interest and discount on the face of notes. It got through the House of Commons all right, but when it reached the citadel of privilege—the Senate, the obnoxious clause went out in a hurry. The organized bankers know how to get the kind of legislation they want. The organized farmers have a lot of lessons to learn from the organized bankers.

The spirit of true Liberalism in the House of Commons today resides chiefly in the Progressive group. There are still in Canada many who believe in the rights of the common people, and they will look to the Progressives to keep the banner unfurled and carry on the fight.

Fielding and Meighen had a warm argument over reciprocity in the House the other day. But after all we'll need some changes at Ottawa before there is any real effort to secure the proper trade relations with our wealthy southern neighbor.



Checking a Necessary Development

The Trail that Winds Home

Is Brightened by the Joyous Steps of Youth and Ministry of a Mother's Love---By Norma Patterson

SPRING had come to the hills and to the velvet valleys; it had touched the shop windows of the city with a magic wand; also it had reached the four-room apartment of the Dawson's where Sarah Dawson, lost in the inevitable ocean of sewing, lifted her tired head and smiled, remembering other springs.

Sarah's hands flew so deftly that she could turn out four middy blouses a day, six days hand running, but today it must be five middy blouses. The warm breath of air that came through a window made her want to tilt her head back against the chair, and drop her hands idly in her lap—to lay her work aside and never, never to pick it up again. Recently she had the strangest feeling—a feeling that was almost like a call. She had felt as if some one had touched her shoulder and said:

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Perhaps it was her last talk with Doctor Spencer that had got her mind running in this direction. "You ought to be in the hospital right now," he had told her. "I'm going to be frank with you, Mrs. Dawson. A month of perfect care would put you on your feet again. If you wait"—he shrugged his shoulders significantly.

She could not go to the hospital of course. Sarah Dawson had always been optimistic. She did not think of the doctor's words with despair, but rather with stoic courage and—when the flying wings of spring brushed past—that strange feeling of release!

A sudden thought struck Sarah. Today was Friday!

"Jack." A loud noise ceased in the adjoining room and a rosy youngster of nine or so appeared in the door, followed by a little fellow with a crutch.

"Jack, you and Riley will have to help mother with supper. I've got some extra sewing to finish and your sister is not to know. You hear? If she found out, she'd stay home from the dance tonight. You get the potatoes, Jacky boy—they're in a sack on the shelf. Wash them off and bring two knives and a pan. Riley, sit right here where mother can watch. That's right. Stop that squabbling—give him the potato, Jack. What does it matter which one? No, not so thick—now in squares—"

The potatoes, mysteriously dingy, were all done and the table set with more enthusiasm than order when the door flew open.

"Hello, everybody. What's that smelling so good?"

Jack and Riley ducked their tell-tale faces under the table. They were so sure it was the potatoes.

Emmy was wonderfully pretty, with wind-blown brown hair and a face that sparkled and shone in spite of a day behind a ribbon counter.

"You look tired, mother. I'm going to stay home tonight."

"Oh, no, Emmy; you go. I guess nothing will fall to pieces for your enjoying one evening out of the week."

"Will you put her right to bed, boys?"

"Yep."

"Right to bed. Now remember!"

Supper over Emmy would do the dishes, and there was her georgette blouse to press. She brushed her brown suit neatly and slipped into a snug brown hat. It was bonnet-shaped and cupped about her face like two hands holding her glowing cheeks in a warm embrace.

"It does beat all," admired her mother, "how you can take an old thing and turn it and make it look like that. Nobody would ever guess you'd fixed your hat yourself." Emmy's young beauty soothed and rested her mother like a day in bed or the rent miraculously to hand.

"I'll stop for Mary, and don't worry about us. Somebody always asks to see us home. Bye, dear. Put her to bed, boys."

Sarah, not quite so tired now, went back to her sewing, and while her

fingers flew, told bed-time stories to her small sons. But her thoughts were with Emmy; she fancied she could hear the music at Neighborhood Hall—see Emmy sparkling and happy. Sarah brightened. Life had been good to her, she thought. It had given her the boys—such little treasures; and Emmy—not another girl in all the world like her. And it had given her sweet memories.

There is something about lights and music and the magic of festive clothes that lifts the cares from the heart and sends the day with its worries tobogganing into the great, convenient dump-heap of the past. So that a little shop girl, dyed and turned and homemade, stepping over the sill of Neighborhood Hall becomes instantly a butterfly, a light bit of rhythmic thistle-down, a song and a dance.

Emmy was easily the prettiest girl on the floor. As she swung past the door she saw a tall stranger with quiet eyes regarding her gravely. His gaze was so direct, so startlingly personal, that Emmy half stopped, feeling that he had spoken, and then hurried on, laughing gaily with Stanley. From the security of half a room away she glanced back. He was as different from the boys she knew as real people differ from cubist drawings. His bearing of unmistakable honesty and simplicity shone straight through the wrong kind of hair cut, and clothes that lacked snap. He looked conspicuously out of place.

When the dance ended she and Stanley sought chairs. Out of the corner of her eye



Down on her knees before a foot tub was Emmy, holding on to a wriggling, half-clad youngster.

Emmy saw that Miss Wylie, who chaperoned the dances, was introducing the stranger down the room, moving this way. Emmy made an errand for Stanley. She didn't know why she did it. But she felt that a crisis was nearing and she must face it alone.

"Emmy, I want you to meet Dallas Church. Miss Dawson can teach you any step in ten minutes, Mr. Church, and have you the best dancer on the floor by the end of the evening."

Emmy looked up. The serious eyes of Dallas Church looked down. Miss Wylie had hurried on after other strange youths who needed putting at their ease. A sort of trembling seized Emmy. What was she to do if he kept looking at her like that?

"You'd like to learn dancing?"

"I think I'd rather talk." He added with terrible earnestness, "You don't know how I'd like to talk."

It was so odd a statement from so quiet-appearing a person that Emmy's dimples shone suddenly.

"You see," explained Dallas, turning a dull red, "it's been a month since I left home, and it's been exactly one month since I talked with anybody."

"With anybody?"

"Well, I've said 'good-morning' at the office, and I've tipped my hat three times to my landlady. That hardly counts, does it? Tonight I saw the lights and heard the music here. They sort of pulled me in, but I'm afraid I'm not the dancing sort."

She couldn't help asking, "I wonder why you came to the city?"

"An architectural firm offered a prize for drawings. I got the prize and they sent for me to come on and take a position."

"How splendid!"

"It was an excellent opportunity, but now I wonder if I wouldn't have done better at home. Here you are just a cog in an immense bit of machinery; nobody cares anything about how you get along. At home everybody is your friend." His face lighted. "I wish you

could see my home, Miss Dawson."

The music had started again. Emmy, who loved to dance, didn't even hear it. "Tell me about your home."

He told her of a friendly little town, with quiet, shaded streets; of a white house among great oak trees, of the living-room with its family bible, always in the same place, and its rows and rows of books that had been his grandfather's; of the kitchen

and its wonderful odors; what he and his mother had planned for his future; their good-by down at the gate—his father at the train—His words had all the home-sick longing of a country boy lost in a great, unsympathetic city.

Emmy got a little choky. Think of a home that was a fixture—like your hair. Think of a father! What a secure growing-up he had had, so unlike her own spasmodic struggle forward, never sure even of the little rooms that kept the sky out. She thought of her own splendid mother.

"Don't you think," she ventured, "that there might be homes like that in the city? Not beautiful, of course, but with just as much love?"

From his single month of experience Dallas Church shook his head firmly. "I can't imagine a real home here. Just rooms to rush out of and rush back into—that's not a home. I tell you, the kind I've had does things to a fellow. It keeps him safe and straight

as long as he lives. Here everybody seems rushing after just two things—pleasure and money. In the little town we have to think of bigger matters. I don't know why I've told you all this."

A sweet embarrassment held them. "I'm glad you did," said Emmy, softly.

Others came to claim her. Dallas took her hand as she rose. He held it a little longer than he need have. His eyes had that look again. "It's done me lots of good—talking to you."

"Then—come back." She turned quickly, wondering if he had seen her trembling under his gaze.

Emmy climbed the stairs thoughtfully that night. She had been a little proud of the combination living-room and dining-room with its rose colored lamp shade and home-framed pictures. But now she saw it in all its makeshift cheapness. No, he wouldn't call this home; that is, if he ever asked to come here, of course.

"Why, mother, you aren't sewing, are you?" Emmy stood dumbfounded in the door.

Sarah looked a little guilty. "I wasn't a bit tired, Emmy, and—I didn't tell you before you left—but he's gone up on the rent again."

Emmy, near to tears, dropped into a chair. "The old skinflint!"

"We stood the time Jack swallowed the button and we stood having Riley's tonsils out. I guess we can stand this."

Together as they had faced other tragedies they faced this one. Emmy would take her lunches instead of buying them hot in town. They would get less milk. Sarah would manage four extra middies a week, and there was the rent!

Emmy, brushing her hair in the dark, called across: "Mother, when you were a girl did you like the jolly boys best or the serious ones?"

In the sheltering darkness Sarah Dawson, catching blindly at the bed, had collapsed in a heap among the covers. But her voice came up cheerfully from the wreckage. "The gay ones are nice, Emmy, but the serious one give you a thrill, don't they?"

Emmy dropped on her knees by the side of the bed. She did not pray, but she knelt there feeling like a prayer, which perhaps is just as well. She had always known that there was something big and beautiful that came to every life. It was the reason for living. It had come to hers.

Dallas Church as he went home felt a little ashamed. The girl in the brown hat had had a startling effect on him. He had never seen so much in any one face. But her very beauty made him distrust her. How did he know she was different from the other girls with their bobbed hair and wise little ways? Just a butterfly—useless and extravagant. Look at her clothes! Dallas was no good at discriminating. He was a country-boy, old-fashioned and dignified. He had been raised by old-fashioned and dignified parents who had taught him that the city held a great deal of wickedness in the guise of beauty. His mother had said:

"There are two kinds of girls, Dallas, the dancing girl and the little, modest, homey girl. I'm not afraid that you'll get taken in by the wrong kind."

His eyes were full of trouble, but—his mother needn't worry. He would not go back to Neighborhood Hall. But he did.

When you stand behind a ribbon counter from eight-thirty in the morning until six in the evening; when you hang to a strap in a crowded car for forty minutes, walk three blocks and climb a stair, you are very apt to sink into the first chair handy, shut your eyes and let the tingling toothaches race through your jagged nerves. But some miracle of rejuvenation seemed to be Emmy's on Fridays. The fatigue of her body no more touched her spirit than the weight of an airplane hinders the flight of it.

Dallas, who had thought he would

Continued on Page 14

Tuning Community Strings

Actual Experiences Point Out Ways and Means of Securing Better Music in Rural Communities.

HAVE you ever had the pleasure of listening to a children's orchestra? If not, you certainly have missed a delightful experience. There is something so appealing in a group of little girls and boys with their shining faces and shining instruments. They are so deliciously serious over their pretty music, that Raphael might have painted the group for cathedral walls—a cloud of cherubim. But alas! we know those little boys in every day life and they are more like little—well, not so cherubic, after all, shall we say?

Have you listened to a band where you know every last boy in it, and marvel that George can blow a horn that length, and that Tom can hit the big drum so coolly, when only several months ago, neither of them knew jot or tittle of band music. It is an experience more human than sitting in company with a thousand or more strangers, listening to the perfect strains of Sousa's band, whose every player might be an organ pipe for all you know or care of him. The difference is simply this. This is our orchestra and our band. They are a part of our community and of our every day existence.

Gladstone, a little town without particular claims to musical talent, possesses both these organizations. The orchestra members are from ten to fifteen years. There is a little dark-eyed miss at the piano, three boys with cornets, one with the mellophone or

their parts in stirring marches and overtures.

For readers who have a technical interest in such subjects, as well as for those who like to know the names of things, it may be interesting to mention the names of the instruments used. To wit: two solo cornets, a first and two second cornets, a first and a second clarinet, three alto horns, a tenor, a baritone, a solo trombone as well as second and first trombones. Then there is the big double B bass, a tuba, and a big drum.

The band goes by the name of Mac's P.B. Band. The P.B. stands for Palm Beach, not that they aspire, as yet, to play at that lively resort, but their soft shirts are of Palm Beach cloth. As to the name of Mac, well that refers to another part of the story, I am about to unfold now.

The Man Behind the Idea

D. B. McHardy is the teacher and founder of both these organizations. When one learns that with his band and orchestra playing together, he has thirty-four young people working together like clock-work, one realizes that Mr. McHardy is something more than a musician. He has, in fact, a remarkable gift for executive and the management of young people. Mr. McHardy seems particularly fitted for this phase of work, yet it is not hard to believe that any good musician who will devote the energy and time Mr.

McHardy gives this work, might also accomplish something of the same results.

The basis of all this work, he says, is in work in the schools. Here the children are taught music as a part of the curriculum, not only in theory but in practice as well. Then it is not hard to pick out for further work those best adapted for it. And, indeed, these children are usually anxious for further instruction.

Arden village school set Gladstone an example in procuring Mr. McHardy's services, all of six years ago. Several years later Gladstone school board also adopted this plan; and once a week he takes an hour with Grades IV up to X. At Arden school his work was from Grade VI and up.

Mr. McHardy, who was born in Aberdeen, has decided ideas like most who are native of Scotland. One of these is the necessity of teaching music in the schools, as a practical subject of study. Besides laying the foundation for future pleasure and refining influences, music is, he says, a constructive study as well. And yet so many



The Children's Orchestra at Gladstone, Man.

Conducted by D. B. McHardy, helps to demonstrate what can be done when a community makes it worth while for a good musician to stay in its midst.

parents, and of course we have them here too, think this instruction unnecessary.

"Johnny isn't any good at music and doesn't want to take it, so please excuse him." As Mr. McHardy points out, Johnny may not take to arithmetic (lots of Johnnies don't) but nothing is ever said of omitting this subject from his education.

Where there is music in the schools, there will be music in the whole community, is his contention.

Before coming to Canada, Mr. McHardy had a good deal of experience in the old land for he was church organist for eleven years in Aberdeen. In Trinity Church, which is the largest Congregational in Scotland, and later John Knox parish church he held the post of organist.

While engaged at St. Stephen's church, Winnipeg, Mr. McHardy started a choral society at Gladstone and at Carman. Before long he had a class of music here, and in 1916 decided to reside in Gladstone. Since then his work has increased wonderfully. Several years later he took charge of the organ and choir in the Presbyterian church here, and now has a large choir of over thirty voices. Besides special music for church occasions, the choir gives two sacred cantatas a year.

The Kind of Work Attempted

Other phases of work gave a good deal of pleasure to the community, but had to be given up for lack of proper hall and stage accommodation. The children of the town were trained in three different light operas, which were tuneful and gayly costumed. "Princess Ju-Ju" with Japanese setting was the first success, followed later by "Cinderella" and "Robinson Crusoe."

This sort of work is a pleasant diversion for a winter glee club or choral society. A leader with musical ability and (especially with children) a firm manner, can provide an evening which is quite an event and gives many enjoyable evenings of practice.

A band, too, their leader explains, is an excellent pastime for boys. About the age when the boy's voice breaks, he often loses interest in music altogether, since he does not care to sing and no one cares particularly to hear him, to be frank. Learning an instrument tides him over this awkward period, in more ways than one. It not only keeps alive his interest and progress in music, but keeps him along paths of method and study, and provides a social interest as well. It is this interest in human nature and its needs as well as in its musical abilities, which makes for Mr. McHardy's success.

Besides these phases of work, he has, of course, his regular class for piano and vocal. In affiliation with McGill University, he has sent up to their examiners, one hundred and thirty pupils from this district. One hundred and fourteen of these were successful, which is no mean record, for these comprise all grades from elementary to the degree course. There are several recitals given by the pupils during the year, which are always enjoyed by good audiences.

Then there are many other affairs for which Mr. McHardy is asked to provide music. For example, when the viceregal party on tour through the West, stopped at Gladstone, the school-children sang several choruses. They had been trained by their music-instructor, and were ranged tier above tier at the back of the platform, erected for the

event. The choruses were so well sung and in such excellent time, that Lord Byng himself remarked this and complimented their trainer. No matter how loyally a crowd may sing, the effect is quite lost, if they do not sing in time and in harmony.

Once a community really becomes interested in having good music, there opens up very many avenues for its expression. Yet in a good many of our centres the only music is the limited monotony of dance music and sacred music on the Sabbath. We have



Cobourg Community Orchestra

From left to right (back row): Ellwood Johnson, Mrs. O. Hipman, Gordon Thomson, Miss Janie Harris, Walter Pyle; (bottom row): Mr. C. Hinman and Richard Hulls.

French horn, and a clarinet player. Three little lassies and five little lads bow away on small violins. These young violinists all played, at a recent concert, solos which were really difficult. A bobbed little miss of twelve sits in the midst with her 'cello—even of the smaller size, that 'cello is nearly as large as she. There is yet another little maiden to tap the kettle drum.

They were only organized last September, but already they are giving their audiences genuine pleasure with their selections. In their concert they played some numbers in unison with the band—excellent training for youngsters. Some of these lads had, at this time, little or no idea of music, but now are playing



Una Grain Growers' Band, started by twelve homesteaders in 1906

Continued on Page 20

On the Hill Top

Where a Plant and a Bird Teach a Tired Woman the Meaning of Life—By Margaret Phillips

It was the first Sunday in July. The early afternoon sun beat down with withering heat at the parched green of the drought-dried fields. Everyone was depressed with the uncertainty of the fruitage of the year's crop. Nerves and tempers were as crisp as the dried grasses in the long-emptied slough. The ranch house looked from the high hill, where Mrs. Aikens sat, like a grey blotch against the yellow brown of the pasture beyond it. As yet there had been no spring rain and the constant thought for weeks had been that if rain didn't come soon, the crop was doomed.

Generally, Mary Aikens gathered the children down under some trees near the brook and read them Bible stories on Sunday afternoon. But today the brook was dry, the trees were dusty, and she had simply run away from everybody and everything. Mary was tired of being good, tired of being unselfish and saying, "Yes, dear," in gentle tones when the children crowded around her. She was tired of being sympathetic and trying to cheer up her husband, she was tired of being poor and scheming and planning so that the household expenses could be kept down. As I said at the first, she was tired of being good. Then something had been said at the dinner table that had scorched her heart to a cinder. It still ached and burned inside of her yet. What had it been? Oh, nothing much, the same old thing as usual. She had said: "I wish we could all go to church today. I feel like going," and John had answered: "That's nonsense, you don't want to go. Roads are hot and dusty, and anyway, the team's too tired."

So as soon as the dinner work was finished, she had come away up here. Alice and Helen had wanted to come too, but she had sharply told them "No," and the hurt in their faces still added to the ache in her heart as she climbed to this single high hill a mile from home.

Mrs. Aikens was young. When playing with her children she always felt very young, but of course, to them her thirty years seemed a great age. It was her youth today that made her so weary of the monotony of farm life.

She lay with her face buried in her arms, wishing she could cry, but her eyes just burned as dry as the grass against which they pressed, and a robin perched on the branch of a poplar near her heard her say over and over again: "Oh! what's the use! Oh! what's the use of anything?"

The robin was interested, so he just sat and waited, and after a while he saw her turn and lie gazing at the valley beneath her. Suddenly she raised herself on her elbow intent on something she saw. The robin looked to see what interested her so. It must be that sprig of buffalo-bean, that rooted in the shelter of an immense rock near her, lifted its gay yellow blossoms, like an echo of the sunshine around it. Then the robin heard the woman say:

"You glorious buffalo-bean, don't you know life isn't worth the struggle? Foolish thing! How you must have labored to grow. You've nothing but a scrap of earth in that rock to hold your roots, anyway."

But the buffalo-bean only nodded its head in the afternoon sun and wind, and went on being as brilliantly yellow as before.

"Don't you know your life is wasted away up here where nobody can see you? Now, if you had come and grown down by my door many people would

have admired you, but away up here—!"

The woman stopped. She seemed to be thinking, working out some thought. The robin said: "Cheer up," and hopped to a branch nearer her.

"Is that the meaning of life?" he heard her say. "Just to make the world as beautiful as we can as you do, buffalo-bean, is that enough?"

The blossom kept nodding its head in answer.

"Is that why God made you? You look as if you were just saying, 'Thank you,' all the time."

"I think I understand now. We truly glorify God as you do when we make of ourselves a something that adds joy and beauty to the spot where we are. Surely, too, you struggled to grow like this, think of the heat, and the drought, and the winds up here, yet your blossom is big and beautiful."

Mr. Robin was teaching a baby robin to

fly, and now being quite assured that the woman was harmless, he coaxed and chirruped till his offspring hopped from branch to branch. He was always encouraging and cheerful no matter how the wee one fluttered in gaining the easiest branch.

"Yes, that's my part, too," said the woman, as she watched them.

"You never seem to think of yourself at all, robin, you just go on being kind and cheerful. I do believe that is the hardest thing to do in all this life, just be kind and cheerful and keep it up; in spite of all the things that happen, you fair blot yourself out by your loving. Does the flower do that, too? Just keep itself so busy trying to be beautiful that it has no time to think of weather, heat or wind or drought?"

She realized that the great laws of the universe that governed the flower and the bird, governed her too. We each have our part to do to fulfill this plan. Then, somehow, the love of God's goodness and beauty flooded her heart. As with tender fingers, it smoothed her face and wiped the aches away from her thoughts. She sighed, gently, relaxed, happy, once again. And then she sat thinking her new thoughts which at length led her to review the last hot days, musing how she had been starving for the love of others. The robin heard her say:

"I wonder if John and the children feel as I do?"

Her mind skipped back over the busy weeks just behind. The spring rush outside to get the crop in, her rush with spring cleaning, spring dresses, baby chicks, turkeys, garden-work, work, such loads of work, they all had done. It had left no time for companionships. She decided this was not enough.

"After this, no matter how busy I am, I am going to take at least a minute each day to be tender and loving with each one of them all," she said.

The buffalo-bean nodded its shining head as if it very much approved.

"I've been starved myself for loving these days," she added, a smile like sunshine now on her face, "and I don't intend any of my kiddies shall starve for lack of mine; for, poor as we are, that's one thing I can give them."

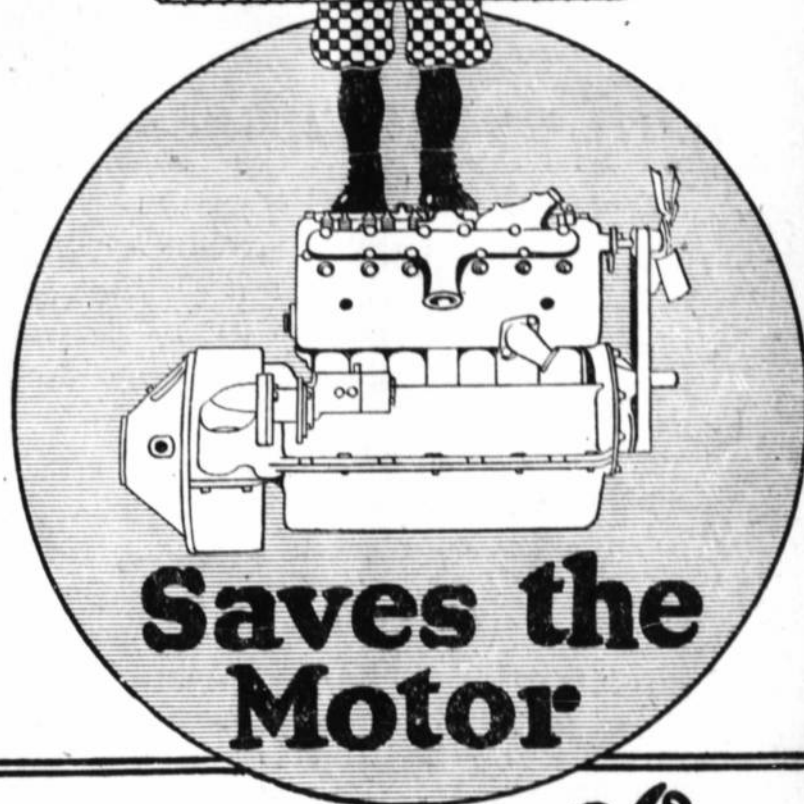
Two little figures were seen trudging amid the dust at the foot of the hill.

"Yoo-hoo! Come on. I have something pretty to show you," she called.

And that night the rain came, came in floods abundantly.

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Drinks That Refresh

How To Make Cooling Summer Drinks at Home

WE have wondered many times during the last few years if it is just the innate contrariness of human nature that has prompted the manufacture of so much "home-brew." People, who in all the years of their lives never before made "yeasty" drinks, collected parsnips, dandelions or anything else to use as a foundation and concocted (in most cases) vile tasting drinks, but so long as there was a "kick" in it, down it went.

It seems a shame to waste time and energy on drinks that are not particularly wholesome, when there are so many delicious, invigorating and satisfying drinks to be made from fruit juices. "Fruity drinks" contain valuable sugars, nutrient salts and organic acids. They tone up the system and instead of being a luxury are really a very essential part of one's diet. Grapes have a high sugar content. Pineapple juice aids digestion and the citrus fruits: oranges, lemons and grape fruit tend to prevent bacterial growth.

Fruit is neither plentiful or cheap on the prairies, but there is in many districts great abundance of wild fruits. And every year it is being demonstrated that a great variety of cultivated fruits can be grown on the prairie. One of these days we will wake up with a start to find we have a fairly good supply of home-grown fruit, and we will be as surprised as we were to find that Western Canada was one of the greatest honey-producing countries in the world.

The wild fruits make very excellent syrup foundations for drinks, especially raspberry, strawberry and currants. Bottle these with or without sugar, sterilize and seal with wax. With or without the addition of lemons or oranges, one can make a great variety of drinks from these fruit syrups.

Fruit Syrup

Take fresh fruit, mash and add a very little water, cook slowly until the juice is extracted, strain, add sugar or not, as preferred. Put in bottles, sterilize and seal. This is useful for drinks and many light desserts. We will give recipes for some of these next month.

Sugar Syrup

2 cups sugar 2 cups water
Boil eight minutes. Sugar syrup is a great convenience in making lemon, orange or unsweetened fruit syrup drinks. Boiled, it will keep a long time. It is both a time and money saver, as sugar stirred directly into a cold drink is very hard to dissolve.

Rhubarb Juice

This juice may be used in making drinks, desserts and pudding sauces.

Rhubarb Sugar
Cut the rhubarb in small pieces, barely cover with water, cook until tender. Strain the juice through a jelly bag, and to each quart juice add one cup sugar. Boil until sugar is well dissolved. Pour in sterilized glass jars and seal.

Currant Vinegar

2 qts. black currants 1 pt. vinegar
1½ lbs. sugar
Mash the currants well and add the vinegar, let stand two days and strain into an earthen jar. Add the sugar. Set the jar in a saucepan of boiling water and boil one hour. Skim and pack in sterilized jars.

Grape Juice

6 lbs. grapes 1 qt. water
1 lb. sugar
Stem and mash the grapes and boil with water until soft, strain through three thicknesses of cheese cloth. Add the sugar and boil up. Can in glass jars or sterilized bottles. Seal with wax.

Grape Punch

1 qt. grape juice 1 cup sugar
Juice 6 oranges 1 qt. water
Juice 4 lemons
To the grape and fruit juices add the sugar, and stir until dissolved. Add one quart water, chill, and when ready to serve, add a few sprigs of mint. This is nice served at a wedding luncheon.

Grape Juice Cup

1 cup sugar
2 cups canned pineapple
1 pt. grape juice
2 cups water
Juice 2 lemons
Boil sugar and water, add canned pineapple, very finely chopped,

lemon juice and grape juice. Chill and strain over chopped ice. Just before serving add water. Raspberry juice may be used in place of the grape juice.

Currantade

1 qt. red currants 2 qts. water
½ pt. raspberries 1 lemon (juice only)
1 qt. syrup

Crush the currants and raspberries and filter through a jelly bag. Make the syrup of one quart water and one pint sugar. Add this cold to the fruit juice. Add lemon juice and let stand on ice or in very cold water for two hours to blend flavors.

Raspberry Vinegar

6 qts. raspberries 1 pt. sugar to each pt. juice
1 qt. cider vinegar

Put three quarts of berries in an earthen jar and pour the vinegar over them. Let stand 24 hours. Strain through a jelly bag, pressing out all the liquid. Pour this liquid over a second three quarts of berries and let stand another 24 hours. Strain through jelly bag, add sugar and boil 20 minutes. Pour in sterilized jars or bottles and seal with wax. To serve allow one quarter cup of raspberry vinegar to each cup water.

Strawberryade

1 qt. syrup Juice 3 lemons
1 pt. strawberry juice 2 qts. water

Mash the berries, add the lemon juice and strain into the cold syrup, chill for two or more hours and add water to taste.

Raspberry Acid

5 ozs. tartaric acid 2 qts. water
12 lbs. raspberries Sugar

Dissolve the tartaric acid in two quarts water. Pour it over the raspberries, let stand 24 hours. Strain. To a pint of liquid add two or three cups of sugar, according to taste. Stir until dissolved, then bottle. Use two or three tablespoons of this in a glass of iced water.

Spiced Nectar

2 lbs. rhubarb 2 cups water
¼ stick cinnamon Juice 2 lemons
Juice 3 oranges 4 tablespoons ginger
1 cup sugar syrup

Select crisp, red rhubarb. Cut into pieces without peeling. Let simmer in the water with the cinnamon until tender. Strain through cheese cloth. Boil the juice with the sugar five minutes. When cold, add the strained orange and lemon juice and four tablespoons of syrup from a jar of preserved ginger. When serving, dilute with very cold water or crushed ice.

Iced Tea

Iced tea is very cooling and quenches one's thirst better than many drinks.

3 teaspoons tea 2 cups boiling water
Lemons Ice

Scald an earthenware teapot, put in the tea and pour over the boiling water. Let stand in a warm place for five minutes, but do not boil. Strain into glasses one-third full of cracked ice, then add a slice of lemon or one teaspoon lemon juice for each cup of tea. Sweeten to taste. If one wants to prepare a large quantity at one time, the tea may be prepared as usual and the lemon juice and sugar added. If possible set on ice or in very cold water until needed.

Chocolate Syrup

½ lb. unsweetened chocolate 2½ cups sugar
¼ teaspoon salt 3 cups boiling water

Melt the chocolate over boiling water. Add sugar and salt and stir until well mixed. Pour on gradually boiling water and stir until smooth. Boil five minutes, turn into a jar and keep in a cold place. This may be used for milk shake, egg-nogg, ice cream soda, chocolate float or as a sauce for ice cream and puddings.

Cold milk makes not only a very refreshing but a very attractive drink, as well. By mixing with chocolate syrup or fruit juices one can make a very attractive drink.

Egg-Nogg

1 egg
1 teaspoon sugar
2 tablespoons fruit juice
Milk
Nuts
Salt

Beat the white of an egg until stiff. Add a few grains of salt. Add the sugar and the well-beaten yolk of the egg. Add chocolate syrup or fruit juice. Fill the glass with very cold milk and sprinkle with nuts.



Hints That Make Efficiency

Practical Hints for Every Day Use in a Busy Home

A handy bill file can be made from a mouse trap by removing the bait-holder and trigger and leaving the catch permanently closed so that it can act as a paper clip. Screw a small eye into the farthest end from the clip so that the file may be hung up. Enamel the whole thing white, attach a fancy pin cushion to the top half and hide the catch with narrow ribbon and the trap is completely disguised.—Mrs. C.K.

How to prevent the clothes from running along the line on a windy day and remaining in a heap was a problem. I thought of an idea which safely fastens them. I secured a flour sack onto the post at the north end, the direction from which so many winds catch the clothes, and the loose end I peg onto the line. The first article is attached by a clothes pin to this end of the sack and the rest follow in the ordinary way. The result is that the entire washing remains in place and all bunching is avoided. This is a simple thing to write about but it has been such a help to me that I thought it might be of assistance to others.—Mrs. R.H.H.

To keep the floor clean attach a large cone of paper or a bag or a basket to the sewing machine. Into this drop the threads and pieces that accompany the job of dressmaking and you will save yourself much sweeping.—Miss D.L.

To dry stockings quickly on a wet day or in cold weather, fill them with crumpled paper. Hang them in a warm place that is not too near the stove.—Mrs. O.A.O.

If the children's dresses are slightly faded, freshen them up by tinting with tissue or crepe paper. Use the same color and allow the paper to soak in warm water. Dip the garment into this water remembering that when dry the color is lighter. For badly faded dresses boil them in the liquid, adding after a few minutes a quarter of a cup of salt and boil ten minutes more.—Mrs. C.S.

Here is a method of re-soling and re-heeling stockings which I have employed for many years. In fact unless I use it I should never have enough hosiery. Remove the worn heel and sole and add a new one cut from the leg of another stocking. By removing the leg part just above where the old heel was, the stocking is shortened so that garters do not fit. To obviate this, rip the hem at the top and reface with a piece of any sheer black goods, allowing plenty of room for stretching of the knee. Stitch the seam right along the centre of heel and foot on the machine. Then stitch the made-up foot onto the leg, turn it inside out, trim the seams and press them flat.—Mrs. B.G.T.

A double boiler may still serve a good purpose if the inner section has begun to leak. Make more holes in it so that steam from the outer part may enter freely. The pan is then turned into a steamer for cooking many kinds of vegetables.—Mrs. O.A.O.

When cutting away the material behind insertion on underwear and dresses, I use a wide corset steel to prevent clipping the insertion. It not only eliminates this danger but it lessens the strain on the eyes and makes cutting much more rapid. After making the first hole the steel can easily be slipped in and moved along when you reach the end.—Miss T.B.

To spin out my linen I have adopted the plan of darning on the machine. As soon as a thin spot appears I stretch the cloth on an embroidery hoop and take off the presser foot of the machine. After stitching across the worn part several times one way I turn it at right angles and complete the darn which is less visible than I could possibly do it by hand.—Mrs. S.P.

Use dome fasteners for attaching loose panels to the hem of a skirt. You will find that they tear when caught on door knobs, etc., if they are sewn

at the lower edge. When domes are used the panels will come loose without being spoiled.—Miss V.S.

If your rocking chair slides in an annoying manner, glue on a piece of velvet about six inches long at the point where the rocker seems to slip. In width the piece should be slightly narrower than the rocker.—Mrs. C.K.F.

For cleaning a dustless mop wash in hot suds in which borax has been dissolved. The correct proportion is four tablespoons to each gallon. Plunge the mop up and down in the water and then rub well. The result will be a fluffy mop.—Mrs. B.C.

When making down pillows, put the feathers into a bag of the best grade factory cotton, made the exact size of the pillow, then stitch the ticking cover on three sides and drop the cotton bag into it, sewing up the end on the machine. This arrangement makes it easy to remove the feathers when desiring to wash the ticking.—Mrs. D.A.S.

The practice of using coal oil for lighting fires is a dangerous one when the liquid is poured straight on the fire. If you must employ the material, take a gallon pail of wood ashes, pour coal oil over them and stir till well saturated. Keep an old tablespoon or cup in the pail, and before lighting the fire, put a cup of saturated ashes in the stove.—Mrs. W.L.D.

To hold down the points of my husband's collars I use dome fasteners instead of buttons and he finds they are much easier to manage than the old arrangement.—Mrs. P.A.M.

To keep flies away from the screen doors, rub over the netting every day with a cloth dampened with coal oil. Do not put it on thickly enough to make a disagreeable odor because a little will keep the pest off. This idea is a great help where men and children are passing in and out frequently. It also saves having an ugly flapping fringe on the outside of the door.—Mrs. K.W.

Try washing summer dresses of dainty colors on a sunny day. This sounds heresy but when you put them on coat hangers and hang them in the shade from a branch of a tree there is no danger of fading. This plan does not pull the dresses out of shape like pinning them on the line.—Mrs. R.B.

Save time and energy by forming cookie dough in a long cylinder instead of rolling it as usual. Make the cylinder about three inches in diameter or whatever size you wish the cookies to be and place it in a cool place for a few hours or over night. When ready to bake cut the roll in thin slices and put in the oven as usual. This has saved me many weary minutes of cutting out cookies in the regulation manner.—Mrs. C.A.B.

The oil in peanut butter often rises to the top and leaves the lower part dry so I hit upon a plan for keeping the ingredients better mixed. As we usually order two or three tins at a time I invert them on the shelf and the result is a butter that is even in consistency. Try it and see.—Mrs. R.M.H.

I use a compass a good deal in sewing because it is such a handy instrument. When covering buttons it draws the circles in a jiffy and for marking the position of hooks and eyes, buttons or dome fasteners, it is invaluable. The legs of the compass can be set at any distance and will not move until you adjust them.—Miss M.T.N.

The washcloths in our house were never in place until I thought of sewing a ring of bone or ivory to a corner of each. Since then I have seldom had to pick up one and the youngsters find them dry when ready to use them.—Mrs. A.R.J.

To prevent steel wool from rusting after being wet I hang it on the line. This allows the air to enter the mass and dry it out thoroughly.—Mrs. S.T.B.

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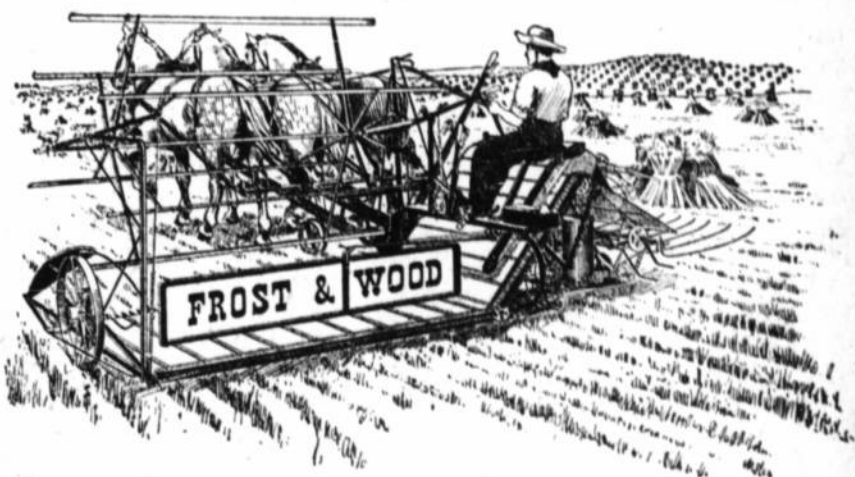
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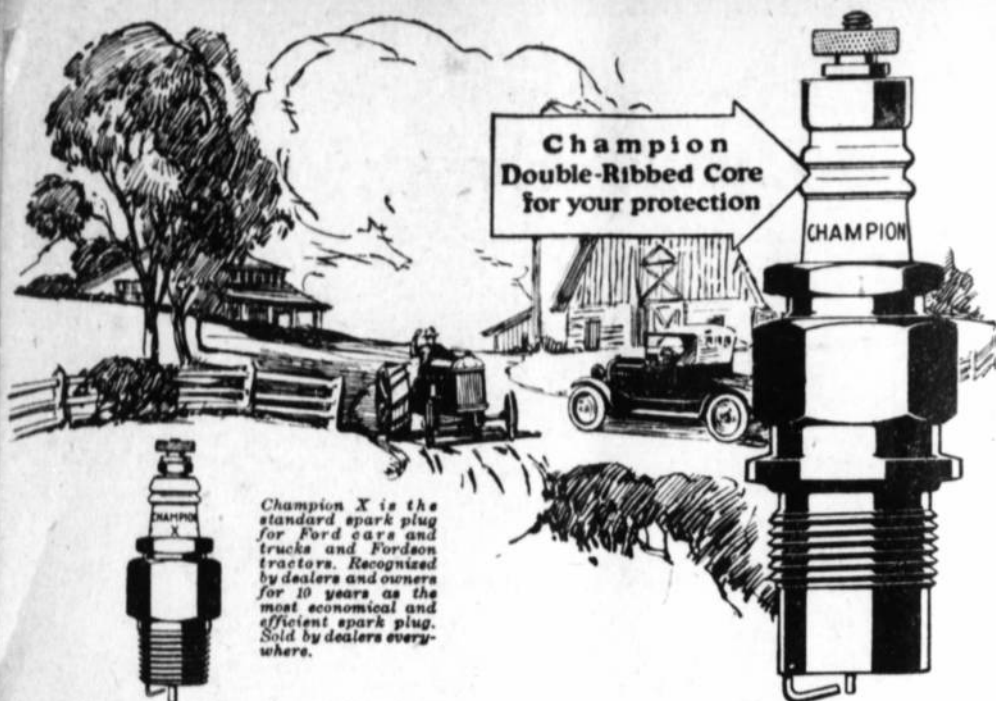
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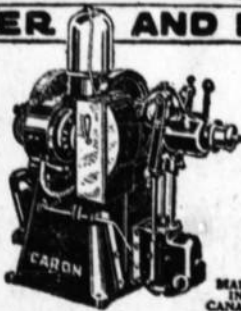
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Summer Garden Notes

Concerning Weeds and Other Matters—By Mary E. Strong

A BOTANIST once defined a weed as a plant for which no use has been found. But I have found a use for weeds in gardens; it is to make us cultivate the soil. This is just what the plants most need, but without the weeds most of us would forget to hoe as often or as thoroughly as we must to get rid of them. Even an abundance of moisture will not make up for frequent tillage. Only so great an amount of moisture as to make the soil too damp for hoeing should cause a discontinuance of cultivation. Just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work after a rain cultivation should be given or much of the value of the rain is lost.

Weed Destruction

The destruction of weeds is of only slight importance compared with the benefit of hoeing to the steady, sturdy growth of the plant. Systematic and regular use of the hoe ensures free root action and by aerating the ground gives aid to the soil bacteria, the gardener's best friends, which can not work without fresh air. Hoeing also conserves the moisture supply. The water present in the soil comes up to the surface and even after a heavy rainfall soon passes off through evaporation. Cultivation breaks up the surface crust and provides a dust mulch thus retarding evaporation. Incidentally, it checks weed growth. One successful gardener has a slogan, "Don't kill big weeds." This does not mean that you should let them stand and go to seed; but do not let a weed get big. There is always a certain glow of satisfaction in destroying large sized weeds, but the time to get them is before they take their toll from the fertility of the soil. Frequent use of the hoe and rake or garden cultivator, if one is so fortunate as to have one, will do more for the destruction of weeds and the general welfare of the garden during the hot weather than any amount of rainfall. Of course a certain amount of moisture is necessary for germination and growth, but it is surprising how small an amount is required where cultivation is frequent and energetic. It is surprising, too, how soon the weeds give up if cut off as soon as they show their heads.

This may sound as if it were expected that every farmer's wife, for she is usually the farm gardener, should devote all her time to the garden. By no means. But the house had better be left unswept and some of the clothes unironed rather than neglect the garden after you have taken the trouble to plant it. Perhaps you have planted too much. A very small garden if well tended will yield more both in pleasure and profit than a large one that has to be neglected.

Just as in other kinds of work there are time-saving methods in gardening. Often the rake can be used instead of the hoe. It covers more territory and in many cases does all the work needed and does it more speedily. Many kinds of plants can be cultivated when small by drawing the rake right across the rows. This may kill some plants but they usually need thinning. The advantage is in stirring the soil right where it most needs it when the plants are too small to hoe. The rake is useful, too, in smoothing up rough, untidy places in the garden at the same time preventing packing and baking of the ground and destroying the weeds. Of course the greatest saver of both time and labor is to have the rows laid off thirty inches to three feet apart and have Adam till the soil with a

horse cultivator, while Eve stands by and exhorts him not to let the horse tramp out more than half the plants since she really prefers to do her own thinning.

Speaking of thinning. Have you the courage to take a hoe, not the very widest one, and cut out the plants of such things as beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., leaving little clumps just the width of the hoe apart? If you have you are well on the way to the attainment of your diploma as a graduate gardener.

Just a word about flowers. If you haven't much time to spare for caring for them plant a few perennials now in the permanent part of the vegetable garden along with the rhubarb, asparagus, etc. Plant columbine and larkspur; they will thrive under most unfavorable conditions and will reward you gloriously if given good soil and the very least of care. The cloud flower, gypsophila, is good, but spreads both roots and seeds abroad and is harder to kill than most weeds. All three of these bloom from June to frost if blossoms are kept cut. There are many annuals that seed themselves and are thus as permanent as perennials when once established. But the planting of these belongs to the spring or late fall and not to the midsummer garden.

A Garden Calendar

One of the most interesting and useful of gardening helps, a sort of garden by-product, is the keeping of a calendar or diary, devoted mainly to recording the ups and downs of the garden as the season progresses from seed time to harvest. It may be just a line a day to begin with, but the chances are that the enthusiastic gardener will soon be expanding it to include a great deal of the garden's daily life with notes on soil, season, insects, losses, gains, comparison of varieties as to earliness, hardiness, quality and productivity with, perhaps, as in the writer's own garden diary, a considerable space devoted to birds, so many of which are the gardener's allies in making war on insects.

I like to begin my record each season with copies of orders for seeds and plants. I note, too, the date of arrival and whether plants were received in good condition. When planting time is done I mark the date on any package of seed left over and make a list of them to which at the end of the season I add seed saved from my own garden.

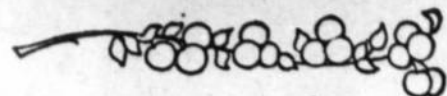
Perhaps the simplest form of garden diary is that which records merely the date of planting, name of variety and date when first of the crop is used. By all means give the kind of beans, peas, or whatever it is that is planted, or half the value of the record is lost. I like to add to this the date of the gathering of the last of the crop, especially in the case of vegetables whose bearing season is shortened by the frost. I have never devoted much space

to the cash value of the garden, but am sure that a record of the total amount of vegetables produced would be enlightening to any one who wonders if it pays to have a garden.

The greatest value of the garden record is in furnishing reliable information as to the varieties best suited to your soil and climate. It is also helpful in deciding on the proper time for planting though each season's planting must be governed by conditions of moisture, frost, etc. Yet there is not as great variation from year to year as one might think.



"Why Don't Folks Grow More Hollyhocks?" Asks H. M. Reid, of Hamiota, Man., who sent The Guide this photograph.



How to make Red Currant Jelly

Pick over currants. Mash and bring slowly to the boil, simmering until soft. Put in the jelly bag, drain overnight, measure the juice and return to the preserving kettle. Bring to the boil and boil five minutes. Add sugar equal to the quantity of the juice. Boil from five to ten minutes testing on a cold plate until it jells. Pour into jars and stand in sun for a day to harden. Seal.

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MINNEAPOLIS

HELPING THE SICK THROUGH THE HEAT OF SUMMER

Hot weather is enervating weather. It takes the "starch" out of most of us—even the fit. But it is especially hard on the ailing and the aged. An undertoned system needs more than the ordinary stimulation to make life bearable when the thermometer hovers around eighty in the shade.

Roman Meal is especially valuable for invalids, little children, and old people, as an item of diet for hot weather months. It is acid blood that causes that "all in" feeling on a sultry day. Acid blood is caused by acid foods. Acid foods are white flour, refined cereals, fats, meats and sweets.

Roman Meal is the only alkaline cereal—400 parts in each 1,000 parts "Excess Alkali"—alkaline enough to correct the acids of acid foods and keep the blood alkaline in hot weather.

Roman Meal may be made into porridge, pancakes, puddings and cakes. Even hot Roman Meal porridge is more "cooling" to the blood than the coolest-tasting cereal of the acid-forming, refined class, with their alkaline salts all refined away. But Roman Meal can be served deliciously icy-cold, as BROSE-O, CHOCOL-O, JELL-E. With milk, cream, whipped cream, honey, preserved or fresh fruits, any one of these is a hot-day treat that can be prepared in ten minutes. See "Summer Recipes" on package. In any form Roman Meal prevents indigestion, positively relieves constipation. At grocers.—Advertisement.

A line a day diary sent out by a well known seed-house gives space for a temperature record. For several years I kept such a record throughout the year, but now note only occasionally. It was well worth while, if only to confound one's acquaintances with statistics when assured by them that a certain day was the hottest or coldest ever; but there are so many other things of greater interest and one has to choose or the record becomes too full and destroys its own usefulness as a book or ready reference.

There will be plenty of time in the long winter evenings to go over the garden record and decide as to the value of new varieties on the recommendation of friends or selected from catalogues.

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 4

federal district of Marquette. Mr. Stevenson, of Shoal Lake, read a splendid paper on Co-operative Marketing. He showed that there were sufficient number of co-operative enterprises making good today to convince us that it was good business for the producer to organize. He urged locals to make a careful study of this system of marketing. Following this there was a discussion of local problems. Mrs. A. S. Graham, of Rapid City, read an interesting paper on Labor-Saving Devices and on Beautifying the Home.

It was decided to hold the meeting at Strathclair, on the 18th of July next year, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made. Supper was served by the Newdale ladies, and the evening session opened with community singing. Mr. Price, pastor of the Union church, addressed the conference on Temperance. Mrs. Jas. Elliott spoke again in the evening on the Necessity for Greater Interest in the Association, Selkirk Convention.

The Selkirk summer conference of the U.F.W.M., was held at Stonewall, on June 13. Mrs. Blow, district director, was presiding officer. It was disappointing that so few locals sent representatives to the conference, but a better attendance will be hoped for next year now that the idea behind the district meetings is understood. A discussion on How to Make Locals Attractive, was led by Mrs. Jas. Elliott. T. L. Brown gave the president's address and spoke on Co-operative Marketing. He urged upon those present the necessity of working for an increased membership in the U.F.W.M. Mr. McKinnel, M.L.A., spoke for a few minutes and compared farmers' associations with labor unions in regard to membership and interest. Mrs. Meldrum, of Gunton, gave a paper on A Week With a Convalescent.

In the evening, Dr. McEwan spoke on Bovine Tuberculosis, and explained the method of testing cattle. Miss Amy J. Roe, of The Grain Growers' Guide editorial staff, spoke on the Liquor Referendum. Mrs. Jas. Elliott gave a short talk on Economy.

Portage Conference

Portage district held its second farm women's conference in the Memorial Hall, Portage la Prairie, on May 31. The roads were so bad that many were prevented from being present, but those who were able to attend enjoyed an interesting program. The conference consisted of three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening. Mrs. Jas. Barrett, district director, was the presiding officer. After registration of delegates and the formal opening, Mrs. Barrett delivered a short address, and reports were given from the locals represented. In the afternoon Mrs. J. D. McKenzie gave the address of welcome which was replied to by Mrs. S. Coates, Oakville. Dr. W. A. McIntyre, of Winnipeg, delivered an address on Education, in place of Premier Bracken, who could not be present. Mrs. Ben Richardson, of Beaver, gave a paper on Municipal Hospitals, and this was followed by a discussion. The evening session was devoted to addresses on Temperance. A resolution was passed urging a boycott of sugar until the price should come down to a reasonable level. At the close of the session a vote was taken in favor of making the conference an annual affair.



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The Trail that Winds Home

Continued from Page 7

never go back to Neighborhood Hall, could dance now. Emmy had taught him. He did not let himself go with the swing and bang of the music, but danced with grave carefulness, and when they had finished he thanked Emmy and, taking great care that no one bumped into her, led her to a window seat.

The next few soaring, precious moments went so swiftly that Emmy could scarcely enjoy them. She was torn between the ecstasy of sitting here by him, hearing him talk, and the fear that he might be reading her heart.

Before Emmy left home she primped up the little sitting-room, the chairs here, the magazines there, the light just so. Twice she bought flowers. But Dallas did not ask to see her home. He danced with her once, perhaps twice. He treated her exactly as if she had been an old, old lady; very deferential and respectful; only sometimes she caught him looking at her in a way that made her heart stop and then pound like a hammer. His look cared. It was what Emmy lived on these days.

One night they had gone out on the balcony to cool after dancing. Dallas stood very close to her. She could feel his eyes upon her in the dimness. Emmy did not dare to speak. A couple paused in the window, the girl leaning invitingly against her partner. Emmy saw the look of disgust that swept Dallas' face. She felt, as she had often felt about him, that he was judging them by standards unknown to them.

"You don't like us," she said.

He turned upon her almost savagely. "Yes,—I like you."

It was an accusation, hurled from a torn and bewildered heart. He caught her by the shoulders and gazed into her little quivering, upturned face. Then with a sort of groan his arms dropped to his side, and his head plunged forward on his chest.

Emmy understood then. He cared, but she had not measured up to what he expected of a girl.

Emmy stumbled home alone. She remembered, half way there, that Stanley had asked to see her home—must be looking for her now—kind, familiar Stanley who lived in "rooms" himself, who asked no more than the light of her presence, and who could never seem to be anything to her but a sawdust man.

She got into bed without turning on the light. The clock struck one and two and presently half-past. If only we didn't have to think. If events closed when they closed! She recalled the first night she had seen him standing in the door, looking lonely and different. She had loved him from that first night.

A sound rasped through the darkness—a long drawn gasp of agony. Emmy was out of bed, groping frantically for the drop light. Sarah Dawson lay ash white and sunken, fighting for the breath of life. Emmy ran for water, bathed her face, rubbed her hands. Sarah managed to whisper, the "doctor."

Afraid not to obey, afraid to leave her, Emmy—shaking with a hard chill and half crying, ran down the stairs to the telephone in the lower hall.

The doctor, instantly alert, said, "Can you obey orders without getting excited?"

"Yes, sir—oh, yes, sir."

"She has some powders—give her one. Don't give a second one unless she seems to be sinking. We'll have to rush her to the hospital. Keep her very quiet until I get there."

When Sarah had taken the powder she revived. Emmy knelt by the bed with her cheek against her mother's. They knew what they faced. They spoke of the children.

"We won't wake them," said Sarah, weakly. "It always frightens a little child to be awakened in the dead of night. Just tell them I've gone where I'll have lots of nice things to eat and people to wait on me. And—tell—tell them, Emmy—." She could not go on. Hard, tearless sobs shook Emmy; her throat was tied in a knot.

Presently Sarah said, calmly: "You'd better send Riley to the day nursery."

He's bigger than most of the children, but he's so good and gentle they'll be glad to have him. Keep Jack in school. Remember he likes apple butter on his lunch." On the brink of the Great Beyond, Sarah's mind clung to these little things that had filled her life, and that are, perhaps, the big things after all.

"Don't worry, mother. Just think about getting well again." If only she hadn't gone to the dance!

Sarah spoke again just before the ambulance came. "To go on working and to do it the best you can when things seem darkest—that is real courage. You—you've been such a good daughter, Emmy—such a blessing! Keep up your heart and the Lord will provide. Remember that mother will always be with you."

They held each other close. There was a crunching sound in the street below—steps on the stair. Sarah looked wistfully toward the door where her little sons slept. She had wanted to see them again. But she went without.

Strange days followed. Emmy rose at five, cooked breakfast, helped at the scramble of dressing, cleaned the rooms, saw Jack off to school and Riley to the nursery on the corner. For an interval then she stood alone with herself and prayed for the strength to telephone the hospital. Often she had to go back to her mother's room and sit with the old gray wrapper and remember what her mother had said about courage.

After that she went firmly down the stair, lifted the receiver, and made her enquiry. By and by a voice answered kindly, "She is holding her own." Sarah Dawson, too worn out to live, could not quite die.

Emmy went to work then and smiled as she sold ribbons over the counter to women with no problem greater than the matching of bright silks.

Sometimes in the early morning as she hurried with her cuptowel, a shaft of fresh sunlight touched the high tops of the city into blazing torches, and suddenly—without knowing why—she thought of Dallas. Or at night as she finished her work, a strain of music came up from some lighted room below where young people made merry. Emmy shut her eyes—remembering that she hadn't measured up.

Saturday afternoon was a half holiday, so she took Jack and Riley to the hospital. She scrubbed them till Jack's cheeks were like apples. Emmy thought earnestly of painting up Riley—anything to be able to say, "See how rosy Riley is." But there was the chance that Riley wouldn't wear the paint, so she trusted to the winds to whip up a little color in his cheeks. The boys were rigid with excitement. Going to see mother—mother who had always been at home.

At the hospital an attendant conferred with another attendant while the three little Dawsons waited with hot throats and wild hearts.

"I'm sorry, my dear, but we can't take you in."

Emmy shoved the boys forward. Riley's cheeks—with the excitement and the breeze, had surpassed all expectations.

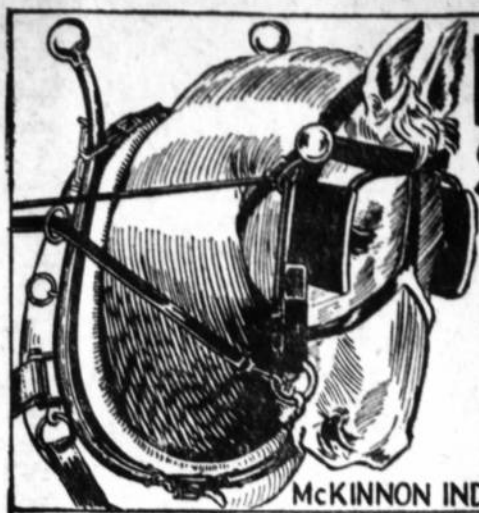
"But it would do her good to see them."

The nurse looked grave. "She wouldn't know them."

It was as bad as that. Emmy did not faint. She felt herself getting trembly, but somehow or other, the courage mother spoke of seemed to come to her—

So the three little Dawsons started back home. The streets were quiet now; only a few people were on the cars. The boys, disappointed and homesick for their mother, cried softly into their fists and went to sleep with Emmy's arms about them. Emmy felt little like Riley, and very, very lonely. All the things that nestle to a heart and warm it had left hers. She wanted to lay her head against somebody's shoulder and sob out all her grief and despair. Instead she sat very straight and kept the boys from oozing into the aisle.

Dallas did not go again to Neighborhood Hall. But when Friday night came he could not stay in his room. He got out and walked—charging savagely through the air. His mother had said, "There are two kinds of girls—the



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Quack remedies and academic theories beset her path on every side. Some suggest that our debt worries can best be eased by going further into debt. Others preach blue ruin, decry their own country and indulge in mischievous propaganda generally, while still others look for a new social order or some miraculous sign to indicate a better coming day—all this in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that just as there was no royal road to win the war, there is now no royal road to pay for it or regain our former buoyancy, vigor and confidence.

Some are leaving Canada hoping to escape taxation, only to find there is no escape anywhere. In seeking for easy remedies too many of us overlook the fact that the greatest remedy is honest, hard work faithfully and intelligently performed, accompanied by old-fashioned thrift.

It takes time, it takes patience, it takes grit. But every Canadian knows in his heart that Canada is coming through all right.

Our Experience Proves It

Look back over the path Canada has trod. The French Colonists, cut

off from civilization by 3,000 miles of sea, faced a continent—a wilderness—without the aid of even a blazed trail. They had to fight savages, frosts, scurvy, loneliness and starvation.

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"The 20th Century belongs to Canada"—if Canadians keep faith.

The next article will suggest practical opportunities for profit making on our Canadian farms.

Have Faith in Canada

Authorized for publication by the
Dominion Department of Agriculture
W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister. Dr. J. H. GRISDALE, Deputy Minister.

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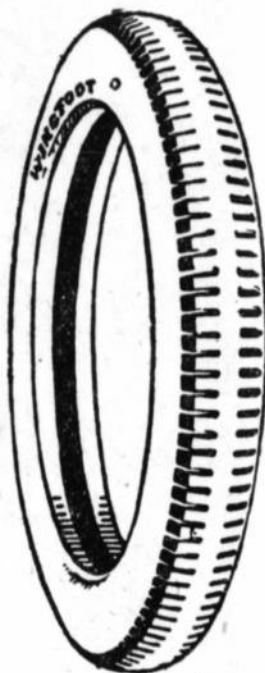
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dancing kind and the sweet, little, homey kind—" And his father, "Make your fortune on the city, son, but when you want to get married come back home for a country girl." Dallas idolized his parents; he had always taken their word for everything. He wanted to take it now, but he could think of nothing but Emmy and the soft sweetness of her; the way her little face lifted to his like a flower raised in the sun. And—this was strangest of all—she reminded him of his mother—with her white hair and stooping shoulders—always young. Emmy in her short skirts and vivid up-to-date clothes like his mother!

The war that was within drove him on like the wind. At night he was one of the city's shadows, in the day a part of the surging, pushing crowds. Gradually the stupendous roar and march of life came to have design and meaning—like one of the drawings. The city was beginning to speak to him. It was brutal, but it was an education; it demanded steel. There were no home traditions, no well-thought-of father to fall back on. You were yourself and you rose or sank just on that. It came to him with a little shock that he had been soft. This new knowledge was like a compass in his heart—pointing directions. He realized that you cannot dump people in a type and say, "There!"

On the third Friday night he went back to Neighborhood Hall. He stood against the wall looking solemn and different and watched the crowd arrive. By and by he knew that the dance had been in full swing for some time. No one else was coming. Resentment tore him. She had gone off with a gayer crowd. A girl with a face like that—why there wasn't a man in town who wouldn't love it at sight. He grew frantic thinking of this. He didn't know where she worked; he didn't even know where she lived, because he had been afraid of going too far.

By the next week he could stand it no longer and he went to Miss Wylie.

"Could you give me Miss Emmy Dawson's address?" He thought he spoke casually, but he had spoken as if he meant to fight for it if necessary.

Miss Wylie looked at Dallas long and appraisingly. He felt bare to her gaze as if she had seen his soul. Perhaps she had. She started to speak, changed her mind, and wrote the address. She handed it to him as if she were giving him something very precious. Dallas went down the street with his head whirling—the little slip of paper in his pocket.

He knew she had a half holiday on Saturday. Leaving the car he walked three blocks. Here was the number. A woman told him to go up one flight—first door to your left.

At his knock the door was opened by something little higher than the knob—something that thumped a crutch. Down on her knees before a foot tub was Emmy, holding on to a wriggling, half-clad youngster. Her sleeves were rolled above the elbows. A strand of hair hung in her eyes. She was hot and tired.

Emmy looked up—and recognized him. Many, many times she had planned his first visit here. It was to have been a tremendous occasion all with their best foot forward. And here she sat with a wash rag in one hand and a cake of soap in the other. A sort of hopelessness crossed her face. She did not even offer to rise.

"You might as well come in," she said.

Dallas came in. The floor was littered with cast off garments and splashes of soap suds. A little boy's bath is always a kind of battle. Emmy took up the battle where she had left off.

Dallas sat down, holding his hat on a knee. He was trying to piece together the two Emmys; place the dancing Emmy down before the tub, put the little brown hat on this Emmy. She saw his expression and misunderstood. It made her cross with the boys and then very tender.

She said to Dallas, "A playmate down the street is having a party and they're going if I can ever get them clean."

A sudden triumphant cry shouted up in his heart, all but bursting his chest.

He had been right! Here was the true Emmy—a girl his mother would love and welcome. He laid his hat on the table with a gesture that was like the flourish of happy flags.

"I'll finish up this one and you look after the little fellow."

Her big eyes, suddenly near to tears, looked gratefully into his. She handed him the wash rag. "Don't get the soap in his eyes. He cries so."

They looked like a little family—each busy with his charge. Dallas had to sew a button on for his boy, but he could do it! The sight set Emmy laughing. They all laughed. Dallas could hardly restrain himself from whooping and dancing. Jack and Riley were soon ready now. Emmy, looking very proud, slipped a clean hanky in the pocket of each and kissed them, admonishing about manners. The kiss made Dallas' eyes sting—he felt he must go out and walk around a bit—try to get a hold on himself.

"I'll carry Riley down the stairs." "Thank you. I used to, but now he's so big."

When Dallas returned Emmy had cleared the room of all signs of the recent upheaval, and had changed into something white and fresh and tucked up the strand of hair. A little strained silence fell about them. Finally he said, "You never came back to the dances."

"That last night—we rushed my mother to the hospital."

Her expression, her tone of voice, a sort of grayness that seemed to sweep the whole room—as from a shadow—filled him with apprehension. "Yes?"—he asked the question without framing it.

"A—a month ago."

Dallas sat like one stricken.

"Perhaps," said Emmy softly, "it wasn't right to let the children go to the party so—so soon, but they're such little fellows. And I believe she would have liked them to go."

"And you've been here by yourself all this time?"

"Lots wanted to help, but I can take care of my family. We rented a room, and Riley stays at the day nursery and Jack at school while I work. Somehow I've felt—it must be because we were so close—that she's not gone entirely. She helps me still—every day!" Suddenly her face crumpled all up like a little child's. "She—she wanted to tell the boys good-by, but she wouldn't have them waked, and she went—with-out seeing them again."

Dallas rose and stood by her chair, blinking very hard. He laid an awkward, boyish hand on her shoulder. He was terribly moved. He thought of that first homesick night when he had blurted out to her about what constituted a "real home," and here was love and sacrifice and courage such as he had never dreamed of. A few minutes before he had been exulting because she was meeting his standards, and all the things of which he had prated that night Emmy had been putting into her daily life, quietly and without comment. His humiliation was complete.

"Emmy," he said brokenly, "I'm not fit to speak to you. I've left you to stand this all alone."

She was drying her tears. "But it wasn't your place—"

"It was my place! I love you. I've loved you since that first night and I fought against it because"—he wanted to hurt himself—"because I thought you were a little frivolous butterfly—because you were so pretty and so happy looking I thought you didn't—you weren't—" He sank on his knees beside her. "I'm just a blind, ignorant fool."

She put her hand on his bowed head. "I think I understand, Dallas. The things we've learned are really the same. But we've gone by different ways to get them. Yours was the sweetest—mine the hardest."

He caught her in his arms. "I'm going to take care of you the rest of my life."

She shook her head. "That isn't for me now. I have the boys—"

"You mean we have the boys."

"No, no, Dallas."

"You remember that home I told you about with the great big yard and see-saw at the back and trees to climb? All that's the matter with the old house

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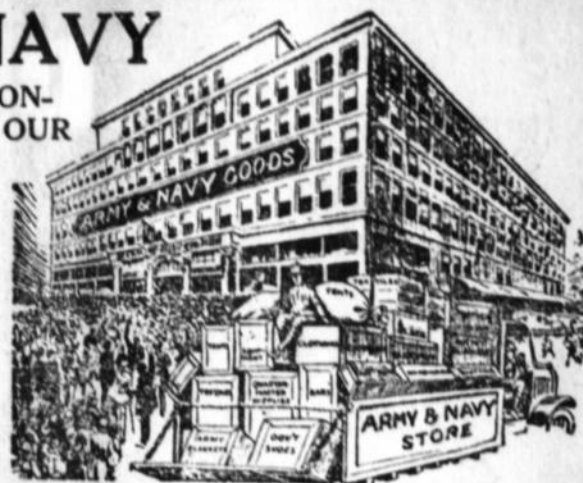
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"Don't—don't make me cry again."

"We can keep the other little fellow in school, and when summer comes send him up there, too."

"Why, Dallas, you know I couldn't."

"Listen, Emmy, I'm going to write a letter to my mother tonight, and ask her to come up and we'll all talk it over together. I want you to know my mother. She's the kind that always knows the best thing to do. You are like her, Emmy—you two will be wonderful pals. You'll do it, won't you? Just let her decide what's right?"

Emmy thought of her own mother, of the comfort of her wiser council, the stark emptiness without her. Perhaps the mother of Dallas—

Her tears started again, but she smiled through them.

"Yes, Dallas, I will."

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The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



Woman Winner of Nobel Prize

The Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg entertained as its speaker guest, during the past month, a young woman who has been honored by being awarded the Nobel prize for 1923. She is Miss Elsa Branstrom, who is known as the "Angel of Siberia." She has been on a lecture tour through the United States and made a few stops in Canada.

Tall, strong, fair, with a typically Swedish face, one can readily see that she comes of Viking ancestors. Her father, General Edward Branstrom, was ambassador for Sweden at St. Petersburg, where he was living at the time war broke out. Hearing of the frightful conditions of war prisoners in Siberia, Elsa Branstrom, who had become a nurse in the Russian hospitals, in 1915, decided to go to see what she could do for their relief. She acted as a Russian nurse, a representative of the Swedish Red Cross and a delegate of the Swedish legation. For five years she organized kitchens and hospitals, dealt out clothes and medicine and nursed in the camps where there was untold misery and suffering. Literally hundreds of thousands of men died from hunger, cold and disease in those camps. To Miss Branstrom national boundaries made no difference, she helped Russians, Austrians, Czech-Slovakians, Germans, Turks and Poles, indiscriminately. For her services to common humanity she has been decorated by sixteen countries, besides being the only woman in Sweden to be decorated with the order of the Seraphim, which was recently bestowed upon her by King Gustav.

Since the war ended Miss Branstrom has concerned herself with relief to the widows and children of the men who died as prisoners in Russian camps. In an interview she is quoted as saying: "Now that the war is over the task is to consider how we can help rebuild the world. The point is the need exists—not that you did not approve of the act which caused the need. Some will be able to help in one place, others in another place. I, myself, am in no way interested in the politics of the condition. I am interested in human beings."

Elsa Branstrom is the second woman to win the Nobel prize for peace work. This prize was started by Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist and engineer, who died in 1896. Nobel devoted himself to the study of explosives, especially to the manufacture and utilization of nitroglycerine. From the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives and the exploitation of oil fields in Baku, he, with his brothers, amassed an immense fortune. Nobel left the bulk of his fortune to the establishment of five prizes to be awarded annually without distinction of nationality. The first three of the prizes are for eminence in physical science or physiology. The fourth is for the most remarkable literary work of an idealistic type. The fifth is for the person or society that renders the greatest service to the cause of international brotherhood in the suppression or reducing of standing armies or in the establishment of peace congresses. The awarding of the prizes began in 1900, and they average \$40,000 each. In some years where no outstanding work has been done in these particular lines, no prize is given.

The other woman to win a Nobel peace prize was Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, founder and president of the Austrian Society of Peace Lovers. Three other awards have been made to women; two to Madame Currie, of France, who is so noted for her work with radium, for chemistry and physical science and one to Selma Lagerlof, of Sweden, chiefly noted for her short stories and fairy tales.

What Fear Can Do

Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, Col., is noted all over the American continent for his work with juvenile delinquents, and for his clear understanding of the nature of children and young folks. Recently, in speaking to a meeting in a high school, in San Francisco, he took as his subject: Why Children Lie. He claimed that the greatest cause for lying among children is fear, and that in his opinion, parents were in most cases to blame for their children lying because they did not know how to lift the spell of fear. He said that parents must learn to substitute the desire to do right for the

fear of getting caught and punished. As it is however, "the child is taught primarily through fear, and fear is the father of lies."

Judge Lindsey pointed out that there were also other causes which might combine to make a child lie, and these were: misdirected loyalty, energy and imagination. Sometimes a boy will lie to protect his chum, acting under that ancient law of his gang world—thou shalt not tell on thy friend. Sometimes parents are tyrants, they command instead of attempting to convince. Why? Partly because it saves them time and energy and the child lies in self defence, having no real judgment to guide him.

He then went on to convince parents that they are primarily responsible for this unfortunate tendency in their children. "It is hopeless," he said, "to create a truth-telling child of parents who do not know how to get at the truth. The truth is a hard thing to get when fear forbids it being told." Patience and time must be taken to get at the truth, and parents must instill a love of the truth for truth's sake. They must not judge too hastily as to guilt or innocence. Parents, he said, would never forgive in a judge, the quick decisions they themselves make.



THROUGH THE KITCHEN WINDOW

By Minnie S. Te Selle

Just a glance through your kitchen window
May lighten the heaviest tasks,
And the weary day become a beautiful dream
While the vision of glory lasts.

Your window may frame a painter's dream,
Or just the stretch of a weary mile;
But along that mile is a friend who cares,
And, surely, that is worth while.

Wild flowers hide 'long that dusty road,
Brave flowers that lend their perfume,
Your soul gains courage—you sing aloud,
For your heart forgets its gloom.

You may roam at will—let your fancy lead
Beyond the mountains and through the wood,
Through your window wide—hear the robin sing!
Feel the call of Out-doors—catch its mood.

You have snatched a bit of happiness,
Build on it, day after day,
The beauties are there, keep your window clear;
Live, while you toil on the way.

Some of the Finer Things

The Countrywoman can not let pass, without special mention, the feature article appearing in this issue, which tells of what some communities are doing to secure better music. The example set by these communities show what can be done once the people are seized of the desire for it.

Music has a wonderfully wide appeal to young and old. We do not need to have a musical education to enjoy it, but that enjoyment is intensified where we have some knowledge of what it is and how it is produced.

When Lady Byng, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, was travelling through the prairie provinces a year ago, she said, in speaking to a small gathering of women journalists: "Canada has been clothed with the necessities of life." Her pioneers clothed her and she is now reaching forward with

eager hands for some of the chiffons of life." Lady Byng then went on to define more clearly what she meant by "chiffons of life," as some of the finer things, music, art and good literature, the things which add softness and color, which make living more than mere material existence.

In Canada we are discovering that although we live, as it were, on the very edge of the frontier, that life to be satisfying must contain for each one of us, some at least, of these finer things of life. Like all new countries, we must travel slowly in the securing of them, but the speed of our journey does not matter so much as the fact that we have made the start and are travelling in the right direction. With us it is a case of making the best use of the talent and opportunity we have. What is told in this article could be told of many other communities in Western Canada, but it also shows how much richer life could be made in many places where no definite attempt has been made to develop the musical talent of the people.

Education Needed

Temperance people in Manitoba must look facts gravely in the face these days. The Moderation League Bill, which establishes government sale of liquor for beverage purposes, has received over 30,000 of a majority vote in the recent referendum.

Just what have been the reasons for this change in sentiment is not easy to determine. We can not tell how many temperance people failed to register their vote because they thought the question had been so well settled in the past that it was safe for all time. We can not tell how many voted for the Moderation League Bill because they sincerely thought that conditions would be better, that there would be less law breaking if the government took over the sale of liquor. The executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba, meeting recently, attributed the defeat of prohibition to two things: the ineffectiveness of the enforcement of the act and the lack of educational propaganda during the past seven years.

We have formed the habit, this last few years, of leaning too much on governments and legislation to do the things we want done. We have insisted on legislation that was so far in advance of public support that the government found the task of enforcement very difficult. If this vote is to teach us the lesson that we must study carefully and spread information widely before we can hope for reform, then our lesson will be worth the while. We have failed badly to warn young people of the dangerous social evils that come with liquor sale. We have been so comparatively free from suffering from its effects that we have allowed ourselves to become indifferent. We learn by experience, and our present experience will teach us how to plan more wisely for the future.

Divorce Law Altered

During the month of June a private member's bill—the Matrimonial Causes Bill, was introduced and passed by the British House of Commons. This intended piece of legislation gives the same divorce rights to wives as are now possessed by husbands. As the English law now stands, without this amendment, men and women are not treated equally in the granting of divorce. It permits a different code of morals for the man than for the woman, because he could be granted a divorce from his wife because of misconduct on her part while she could not get a divorce for the same offence on his part unless she were able to prove, in addition, cruelty.

The bill has not yet become law as it must pass the House of Lords. It has already received the second reading there, and judging from the vote on this reading, which stood 95 to 8 in favor of the bill, it is likely that it will receive assent. The heavy favorable vote in both parliamentary houses shows how greatly public opinion has outgrown this old code of morals. It should have a strong influence on the Canadian parliament in persuading it to change our divorce laws which have been based on the English law.

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COONEY CANUCK RIFLES

Tuning Community Strings

Continued from Page 8

so much of the intensely practical in our lives here on the prairie, that it is very close to a necessity to have some pleasures and interests which have cultural value. I do not mean to set the value on culture, but on the relaxation and enjoyment it brings, for "man cannot live by bread alone."

Interest, time and money invested in music, for your children or yourself, yields an hundred-fold. Not in terms of your bank account perhaps, though there is some room for an argument there, too, but in social intercourse, relaxation and in that gold, which we all are seeking in the long run—happiness. —Margaret Minaker.

A Farm Orchestra

IN case some Guide reader is anxious to be pessimistic and say: "Oh this is all very well for a community that has a fair sized town in its midst, but you can not have music like that when you live in a purely farming district," just take a glance at Cobourg community orchestra. It started a year ago. It is going strong and growing steadily. All of its members live on farms.

Of course everything has to have a beginning. Cobourg community orchestra had its beginning in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hinman. Like many an eastern girl who married a man who was bent on finding adventure on a western prairie farm, Mrs. Hinman had had a musical education. Although she was a very busy farm woman, with a family of three children, she found time to keep alive her love of music. Evidently she was able to inspire that same love of music in others about her for soon a neighbor who had received elementary musical instruction in a school in Manitoba, and who wished to become more proficient on the violin, visited the Hinman home. Assisted by an able and willing accompanist he was able to get greater satisfaction out of

his instrument. Mr. Hinman after a few trials with a tin milk pan and two table knives decided that he too had a latent musical talent and purchased a drum, cymbals and triangle, which he was soon able to use with considerable skill and still later learned to play the bells.

Another young man was discovered in the neighborhood had wished to learn some musical instrument and had bought a saxophone for himself. He was invited to join the orchestra. The little group of music lovers were then fortunate enough to find another neighbor, Richard Hulls, who had taken three years of instruction on the violin and cello in the Old Country. Mr. Hulls proved an able conductor, and a great deal of the success of the orchestra is due to his work with it. Soon after the orchestra made its first public appearance, two new members joined, one a young woman to play the second violin, and the other a young man who was learning to play the clarinet. Others in the community have purchased musical instruments and their ambition is to learn to play them sufficiently well enough to join the orchestra.

Although the little orchestra is only just about a year old it has played for several public functions, among which are: Grain Growers' meetings, Sunday school, a concert and a dance.

Miss Janey Harris, who sent The Guide the photograph of the orchestra and told a little of its history, says: "It has taken a great deal of perseverance to keep the orchestra together as there has been some opposition to our efforts as well as having bad roads and weather to contend with, but what has been done in this district can be done in any other where the people are sufficiently progressive and have the determination to get together and work with that end in view."

Una Grain Growers' Band

ONCE get a good thing started in the right way, it is bound to go. Una Band has proved that the influence of

Continued on Page 22



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Bathe with plenty of Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

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Get a bottle at your druggist's. Ask also for "A Treatise on the Horse," one of the most useful books ever written for horsemen, or write direct to

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN TREATMENT

TAG DAYS IN DOOVILLE

You may depend on the Doo Dads trying to do everything that real people do. They have heard about tag days so they decided to hold one of their own. The lady Doo Dads want to raise money for a home for lost dogs, and they thought this would be a good plan. Of course, everything in the land of Doo has to be tagged or the day could not be called a success. The more tags anyone buys the better the little Doo Dad ladies will like him, so Doc Sawbones decided to make a very good fellow of himself and bought a whole lot and tied them all over himself. But they will not get Old Man Grouch to do anything like that, for that stingy fellow has put padlocks on his pockets, and even the pretty, coaxing little Doo Dad girl could not make him give any of his money. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is so used to holding people up himself that he cannot get over his surprise at the Doo Dad lady popping over the fence and holding him up until he gives some money to the good cause. Sleepy Sam can go to sleep quite conveniently when he wants to, and it's going to take quite a bit of work to get him wide enough awake to give anything. Anyway, Sam wouldn't likely have any money because he is too lazy to work to earn it. Nicholas Nut seems to have the idea that he is going to drive so fast through Dooville that he will not be caught by the busy taggers, but Tiny is going to have the laugh on him, for he is so pleased by the little girl that he has stopped to let her fasten a tag on his trunk. The lady Doo Dads are so excited over it all that it keeps Roly and Poly busy following them and picking up the coins they drop. If it were not for these busy little fellows they might lose a lot of the money they have collected.



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LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

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FOR SALE—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April, May and June farrowed. Priced to sell. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; at eight weeks old. Registered, transferred and express prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta included in price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants on older stock. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

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FOR SALE—BIG-BONE POLAND-CHINA boar, two sows, 13 months, \$50. Pigs, seven weeks, \$10. Papers included. Thos. W. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 27-2

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CHOICE BREEDING, REGISTERED YORK-shires—April litters, nine weeks, prolific, quick-maturing type, either sex, \$15, with papers; also registered boar, 13 months, weight over 400 pounds, Brethour Nephew breeding, \$45, proved breeder. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 25-3

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$11. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 19-12

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

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50 PULLETS, SIX WEEKS, FROM MY GIANT Mammoth Bronze 12 months 33-pound tom, from imported high-class stock, \$4.00 each; five, \$16. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 26-5

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LOVELY SABLE AND WHITE REGISTERED collie pups, from good workers, \$10 each. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 24-3

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, STAG AND grey cross, pair for \$10, or three for \$12. H. Hand, Virden, Man. 27-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, THREE months old, \$10 a pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Bonar, Nipawin, Sask. 27-2

ENGLISH BULL TERRIERS—GEORGE PER-ceval, Preddis, Alta. 26-3

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"Re my ad. for Brome Seed. It may interest you to know that I have bought out three other growers in order to fill the requirements."—F. J. Whitting, Traynor, Sask.

That seems to be a good habit that The Guide Classified Ads. have got. They bring in more orders, usually, than the advertiser can fill. If you have anything to sell—just see how fast a Guide little Classified Ad. will clean you out.

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SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INSTRUCTIONS

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Grass Seed

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 27-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on fallow, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinaluta, Sask. 25-6

RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY SEED, RE-cleaned, sacked, eight cents pound. Whitting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 20-6

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SELLING—FALL RYE, 75 CENTS BUSHEL, AT Holdfast, Sask. Gabriel Frohlich. Send sacks 25-4

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WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER honey. Special design lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, \$10.20; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta, \$10.80. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 25-5

BLUEBERRIES—DIRECT FROM FIELDS TO consumer, absolutely dry, clean, fresh, \$2.00 for 15 pounds net basket, f.o.b. Gunne, Ont. Remit with order to Waldhof Farmers' Co-operative Club Ltd., Waldhof, Ont. 27-7

LOGANBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, LARGE cherries, etc. Write for price list. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 27-2

SAVE MONEY BUYING YOUR FRUITS DIRECT from grower. Write for price list. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mission City, B.C. 25-5

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ANDREWS & SON, CORNER VICTOR AND Portage, Winnipeg, Man., manufacturers and importers beekeepers' supplies. Complete line carried in stock. Write for catalog and price list.

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pound's, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubour, \$3.00; Queenel, \$3.50; Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 22-8

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE three-year-old natural leaf, greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40 cents to 80 cents per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 23-26

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EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 18-26

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MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-able powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

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SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR "CAN-ada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy stock grown specially for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, free outfit. Experience unnecessary as we train our salesmen. Start now at best selling season. Send for terms. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 27-4

LARGEST COMPANY, RESOURCES \$10,000,-000.—Selling guaranteed toilet articles, apices, extracts, proprietary medicines direct to consumer. Standard over 50 years. Offers exceptional opportunity to intelligent men; experience unnecessary. Surety required. Write today. The J. R. Watkins Company, Dept. G, Winnipeg, Man. 26-5

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SPRUCE POLES—16 FEET, 12 CENTS EACH; 14 feet, 10 cents each. Also cordwood, fence posts, willow pickets and slabs. Write for prices Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 28-2

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 26-4

SLABS, IN LONG LENGTHS, WRITE FOR prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., 215 Alex. Block, Edmonton, Alta. 26-4

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 25-7

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SUDBURY WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

Sell BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pants. Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do CUSTOM WORK.

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MONUMENTS OF QUALITY—CATALOG AND prices on application. Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co., Ltd., 199 Main St., Winnipeg. 20-13

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SAVE FROM 25 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. GASOLINE IN YOUR CAR, with the Stansky Vaporizer and Decarbonizer—make 40 miles per gallon. Can be attached to any car in a few minutes. Price, \$4.50 delivered. Thirty days trial. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. JOS. GAMACHE, Distributor, LAURIER, MAN.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—REASONABLE TERMS TO responsible parties—Waterloo steam traction engine, 16 H.P.; 28-42 Waterloo separator; Stewart stock loader; Case tractor, 15-27; John Deere plow, stubble or breaker, three 14-inch bottoms. Bids taken on each article separately or altogether. T. G. Howe, Angusville, Man. 28-2

CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultless. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Dreyer's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg. 26-9

SELLING—HART-PARR 36-60 AND RED River separator 36-56 with Garden City feeder, also Rumely 30-60 and 40-64 separator; both outfits in good repair and priced to sell. Write Box 103, Rosetown, Sask. 28-2

SELLING—THRASHING OUTFIT, TEN H.P. Titan, 20-34 Goodson separator, Massey-Harris reaper, eight-inch grinder; all good as new. 15-30 Oil-Pull outfit. Wells, Box 103, Waldeck, Sask. 28-3

25-45 RUMELY OIL-PULL ENGINE, GARR-Scott separator, 36-60, equipped with new 14-ft. Garden City feeder, run one season, good condition, \$1,500 cash. Sell separately Barnett Bros., Travers, Alta. 28-3

SELLING—36-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC-tor, eight-bottom John Deere plow and 36-inch Case separator; gearing of tractor in excellent condition. Price \$1,500, cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 28-3

WATERLOO THRASHING OUTFIT, IN EX-cellent condition, for sale, or trade for heavy horses: 25 H.P. steam, separator 36-60, water tank, Stewart sheaf loader and five trucks with racks; all good shape. S. L. Good, Culross, Man. 28-3

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—STEAM engine, Sawyer-Massey, tandem compound 22 H.P., plowing gears, just rebuilt, ready for work, \$800. J. E. Andrew, Glirvin, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE—15-30 OIL-PULL, 36-INCH Rumely separator complete; plows, oil tank, caboose; good condition. \$1,500, part cash. D. Rowatt, Box 336, Biggar, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SEPARATOR, 33-52, Ruth feeder, high bager, wind stacker and belts, in good condition, \$800; \$400 cash, balance note till 1st Nov. J. B. Wright, Plumass, Man. 28-3

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY THRASHING outfit, good condition, separator, 28 x 44, tractor, 17-34. Paul Wassill, Melville, Sask. Box 514. 26-5

SNAP—25-45 MOGUL ENGINE, 36-56 AULT-man-Taylor separator, good condition, \$1,000 cash. Outfit at Bateman, Sask. G. G. Fowler, Waskatenau, Alta. 24-5

SELLING—THRASHING OUTFIT, AULTMAN-Taylor separator, 23-36, M.J. Line Universal tractor, plows and disc. All in good condition. W. A. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 27-5

REAL BARGAIN—28-40 ROBERT BELL SEPA-erator, first-class running order, practically new, \$500 cash. A. Love, Boissevain, Man. Phone R174-6. 28-4

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 29-44, equipped with self feeder, wind stacker, high grain elevator and weigher; in good running order. A. Currie, Delsie, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-DRIVE ENGINE WITH Cockshutt five-disc plow, good condition, \$2,225. Jas. Steele, Belle Plaine, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, two five-gallon cans, No. 12, used two years, cost \$116. Thos. W. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 27-2

SELLING—22 HORSE-POWER, COCK OF THE North, cheap for cash, or terms. Frank Edgar, Beaver, Man. 27-2

SELLING—ONE 12-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, IN good condition, plowed only 500 acres. Price \$350. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask. 27-3

SALE OR TRADE—ADVANCE SEPARATOR, North West engine, for livestock or small outfit. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—20-40 UNIVERSAL ENGINE, JUST overhauled, Minneapolis separator, \$1,000. Phy Johnson, Greenway, Man. 26-3

SELLING—NILSON TRACTOR, 13-25, \$250 cash, or will trade. Percy Smith, Kedleston, Sask. 26-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT POWER LIFT 12 FT. duck-foot engine cultivator. F. O. Sargent, Peterfield, Man. 28-2

RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW, Sask. Cylinder reborer. Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 28-5

WANTED—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, HIGH wheel, late model. State cash price. J. A. Thacker, Ochre River, Man. 28-6

WANTED—STOCK LOADER IN GOOD CON-dition. State cash price. W. McKibbin, Abbey, Sask. 28-2

SELLING—24-42-INCH WATERLOO SEPA-rator, 16-30 Rumely engine; threshed 25 days. Must sell. Terms. Box 73, Liberty, Sask. 28-2

TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—36-60 OIL EN-gine, eight-bottom plow for 11



Effective in chicken houses and on chickens and turkeys to **KILL LICE**

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

COLUMBIA BASIN LANDS

Get Government data, \$15 acre. Terms: one-third down, balance 9 annual equal payments, 6 per cent. Send for folder.—A. ALLARDYCE, Special Agent, SPOKANE, WASH.

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THE WISE MAN IS HE WHO BUYS WHEN the price is low. Farming pays if land is not too dear. The heaviest burden the farmer has to carry is the original price of his land. The present deflation period is the time to buy—don't put it off until high prices return. Send for our list of farm lands for sale. We have real bargains in every part of the Province. We will arrange for you to make inspection. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 27-4

120 ACRES ON IMPROVED ROAD, STOCK, crops, tools, only \$3,000. Called away to family, must sell at once; in rich farming district, convenient depot town, excellent advantages: level black loam soil, wire-fenced pasture, home use wood; good house, 50-ft. barn, granary. Low price \$3,000, and for quick sale six horses, eight cows, four heifers, three steers, three calves, poultry, cream separator, implements, tools, etc., included. Part cash. W. L. Morton, Lauder, Man.

ALFALFA LAND IN SUNNY SOUTHERN Alberta—in the famous Lethbridge northern irrigation district—at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Buildings, Lethbridge, Alta. 24-3

\$900 SECURES LAKEVIEW FARM—40 ACRES, with four cows, crops, team, poultry, implements, tools; 30 acres tillage, lake-watered pasture, wood, timber, fruit; comfortable four-room house; barn, poultry house. To settle affairs, \$2,100 gets all; only \$900 needed. Details, page 40, big illustrated catalog. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427 LE Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

SETTLERS, ATTENTION!—WE HAVE THREE thousand acres improved farm land: quarters, halves. Some Prairie, Weyburn district, low priced, fair cash payment, six one-half per cent. amortization plan over 30 years. Write for particulars. Canadian Investment Co. Ltd., Weyburn, Sask. 9-92

QUARTER FOR SALE—125 ACRES CROP, small buildings, mile from Rokeby, Sask., water, shelter, \$6,000, this includes one-third share crop; \$500 cash will handle, with one-third share to apply this fall, balance terms. Box 510, Yorkton, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—FARM CONTAINING 800 ACRES of very good soil, located eight miles from town in good district; 600 acres of valuable crop, 100 acres summerfallow, balance pasture. Horses, cattle, hogs and machinery. J. S. Berg, Mount Green, Sask. 28-3

CHEAP RAW LANDS IN CANADIAN WEST, where there is no crop failure. We will sell you 160 acres for \$600 cash. The taxes are low. Write for a list of cheap raw lands to The Municipal Secretary, Box 222, Evansburg, Alberta, Canada. 28-2

WILL TRADE 160 ACRES PRAIRIE LAND, mile from R.C. church and school, for 17 to 22 traction engine and \$2,800. Timber homestead within three miles. Snapshots on request. J. Bartholet, Friedenthal, Alta.

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 1f

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-5

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over	18-20c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	16-20c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	14-16
Roosters	12c
Broilers, 2 lbs. and over	30c
Turkeys	15c
Ducks and Eggs	Highest Market Price

If you require crates, we will prepare them to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY
43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG

HENS, EGGS AND BROILERS WANTED

Hens, 5½ lbs. and over, No. 1	18c
Eggs, fresh	20c
Roosters, No. 1	12c
Broilers	Highest Market Price
Hens, under 5½ lbs.	15-17c

Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. Prompt payments. ROYAL PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG
97 AIKENS STREET

Tuning Community Strings

Continued from Page 20

music is something that is worth while and lasting. The band has a history connected with Saskatchewan for seventeen years. Twelve of the members of the band had belonged to a band in North Dakota which had been organized in 1903. They decided, like many others about that time, to go homesteading in Western Canada, and all of the twelve were fortunate enough to get land in the same district. They brought with them their musical instruments and practice was kept up even in the strenuous days of "homestead duties."

It soon appeared that they needed larger quarters than the homesteader's shack for practice, so in 1909, the band members built and paid for a hall, 24 feet by 40 feet. They decided that they would adopt the name of "Una" as this was the name of the nearest post office at that time. In 1913 the Una Grain Growers' local was organized, and all of the members joined the local. New members were from time to time worked into the band until its membership stood at eighteen.

Under the able leadership of Charles Rosvold, the Una band worked up to a very high standard. In 1914, it won the first prize in the band contest at Weyburn. It supplied the musical demands of its own community by giving concerts at regular intervals and playing for the meetings of the local Grain Growers. Its fame went abroad and requests came for its services at neighboring picnics and fairs throughout southern Saskatchewan, and in parts of Montana, U.S.A. The band had also attended annual conventions of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association at Regina and Saskatoon.

Writing to The Guide to tell of the success of the band, A. E. Rosvold, member of the band, says: "So many of our rural communities have no music. This is regrettable as music should form an essential part of our home and social life."

"Music has been a strong factor in keeping up interest in the Una Grain Growers' meetings. It has given variety to the program of the meetings. As most locals, however, are not as fortunate in having a whole 'band' of musicians as members, still I believe that every local can have music of some kind. There are always a few members who play some instrument or other. It could be made possible for those who are musically inclined to get together and by consistent practice they would be able to furnish some very good music for meetings. People love good music, both instrumental and vocal, and by fostering the love of good music the interest of the whole community can be held."

"The members of the Una local of the Grain Growers' Association are lovers of good music. They had the proper 'community spirit' and stuck together. It was this spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm which existed in the old days and which still exists today that makes this band what it is—one of the finest Grain Growers' bands in the Dominion."

The Atwater Choral Union

THERE are also other ways of getting good music than by organizing a band or an orchestra. J. E. Stansfield, of Atwater, Saskatchewan, gives The Guide the following information regarding a choral union at that point:

"In the fall of 1922, the members of this community searched for some form of social life which would draw together, throughout the year, the greatest number of people, both for recreation and education. In a musical way the local band was performing very creditably but it is not everyone who has the time, money or inclination to that form of music. Everyone, however, has a voice, and it only needed a gentle hint from our musical school principal to start the ball rolling, and the Atwater choral union for part singing was formed with the principal as conductor. Then with an organist, a president and a secretary we were soon an active organization."

"As there are no regular Sunday services during the winter, the union meets for one and a half hours every Sunday afternoon. The membership composed of people of all ages, has risen rapidly



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Buy Feeder Cattle

Direct from the Pool

In Uniform Loads.

No Commission to Pay.

The best place to buy feeder cattle is from the pool, because of the large number of cattle consigned to it, from which uniform loads are sorted up.

The pool is interested in developing the purchase of feeder cattle by western farmers for winter feeding, and will make every effort to furnish cattle that will be satisfactory to purchasers.

Railways give half rate on The Government pays the feeder cattle from public freight on breeding females stock yards to country points. sent back to the country.

The Government pays the expenses of farmers coming in to public stock yards to select breeding stock and feeder cattle.

Better write in now and say what you expect to purchase and about when you will be ready to buy.

Co-operative Cattle Selling Department

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

to 45. A fee of twenty-five cents is charged, and this goes toward buying music. Four paper-backed song books were bought for each member for about thirty cents, two of these were collections called The British Album of Glee, Part Songs, etc.

"The union has already given selections at concerts held by organizations in the district and will hold one themselves to raise funds for the necessary music. The conductor has mapped out an ambitious course for the union when funds are available.

"The cornerstone of an effort such as this must always be the conductor, who must be qualified by ability and experience to take charge of the work. In this our union has been fortunate. Loyal and enthusiastic support by the members is the second essential. The choral union has been able to strengthen other local organizations by taking part in concerts. By regular meetings and by striving after one object it has fostered the 'get-together spirit' which is so important in farm life on the prairies."

Your palate approves it - Your grocer sells it.

Gold Standard Tea.

43



The Godville Co. Ltd.

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Full Details and Special Offer Free.
LINK MFG. CO., Dept. E Portage La Prairie, Man.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 6, 1923.
The wheat market has been dull throughout the week and we believe very little business has been done in either old or new crop futures. Apart from a small daily fluctuation there has been little change in value and the grain trade seems to be adopting a watching attitude. There has been some short selling of the new crop future, and with ideal weather conditions prevailing there is little incentive to take the other side of the market or look for any great reaction in the way of an advance.

Active damage to the growing crop would see a sharply higher price, but it looks at the moment as though cash wheat around \$1.12½ should be disposed of.

One Northern has been applied from the 2nd of the month against outstanding July delivery contracts. Two Northern is not as plentiful and commands 1½c under the top grade. Lower grades are scarce, but there is no great demand for them.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets have been dull throughout the week with prices slightly easier. A continued good demand exists for all grades of cash oats, but stocks are light, and consequently, only light trade passing. There is a good enquiry for the lower grade barley but the 3 C.W. is not wanted and is being delivered through the clearing house against sales of July.

RYE—Prices have improved somewhat during the week. Offerings have been light, with good enquiry for the lower grades.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur July 2 to July 7, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 2	DOMINION	ION	DAY											
3	82½	46½	44½	44½	42	41	52	48½	45½	45½	221½	217½	195½	63
4	82½	46½	45½	45½	42	41½	52	49½	46½	46½	222½	224½	202½	63½
5	81½	46½	44½	44½	42	41½	51	48½	45½	45½	227	223	201	63
6	82½	46½	44½	44½	43	42½	51	48½	45½	45½	231	227	205	64
7	82½	46½	44½	44½	42½	41½	51	48½	46½	46½	230½	225½	203½	65
Week Ago	84½	46½	44	44	42	41	51½	48½	44½	44½	223	219	197	62½
Year Ago	84½	51½	48½	48½	46½	44	65½	63	60	59	241½	236½	221½	83½

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	2	3	4	5	6	7	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oct.	102½	102½	101½	102½	102½	102½	116½	
Dec.	100½	100½	99½	100½	100½	100	100	
Oats—								
Oct.	41½	41½	40½	41½	40½	41	46½	
Dec.	39½	39½	38½	39½	39	39½	39½	
Barley—								
July	52	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	65	
Oct.	51½	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	61½	
Flax—								
July	220½	227½	226	230	228½	222	239½	
Oct.	199	200½	198½	202	200½	200½	217½	
Rye—								
July	63	63½	63½	64½	65½	64½	83½	
Oct.	65½	66½	65½	66½	67½	65½	83½	

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. report as follows for the week ending July 6, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,850; hogs, 3,845; sheep, 451. Last week: Cattle, 2,834; hogs, 3,884; sheep, 224.

Cattle receipts during the past week have been quite heavy for this season of the year, quality and finish being very inferior. There are altogether too many medium quality half-fat grass cattle coming, and shippers would be well advised to keep this class of stuff on pasture until it gets a harder finish. With the grass this year exceptionally soft and rank the grass cattle so far this season are showing a very low dressing percentage, and this naturally affects the price that the abattoirs are prepared to pay. Any grain-finished cattle that are coming on the market are bringing good, strong prices, in fact there are so few of them that they are fetching a distinct premium. Well-finished grain-fed butcher and export steers will bring from 7c to 7½c, with medium to good qualities from 6c to 7c. Grass butcher and export steers from 6c to 6½c, medium to good from 5½c to 6c, common 4½c to 5c. The cow market is considerably weaker, tops bringing from 4c to 4½c, medium to good 3½c to 4c. Prime grain-fed heifers from 6c to 7c, medium to good 5½c to 6c. Prime grass heifers from 5c to 6c, medium to good 4c to 5c. Stock heifers from 2½c to 3c. Choice stocker and feeder steers from 4c to 5c, medium 3½c to 4c. The calf run continues very heavy and prices on the medium to common grades \$1.00 to \$2.00 a hundred lower than a week ago. Choice vealers, however, continue to bring from 7c to 7½c, but must be choice to bring this price.

The hog market continues unsteady, thick-smooths quotable at \$8.15, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects.

The sheep and lamb market continues steady with best spring lambs bringing from 11c to 12c, and best sheep from 5½c to 6½c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$7.00 to \$7.50
Good to choice steers	5.75 to 6.75
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.25 to 4.75
Choice feeder steers	4.75 to 5.25
Common feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	6.00 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Medium heifers	4.00 to 5.00
Choice stock heifers	2.75 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.50
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows	1.75 to 2.00
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 40.00
Choice veal calves	7.00 to 7.50
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.50

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.14½; No. 2 northern, \$1.05½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 northern, 99½c to \$1.05½. Winter Wheat—Montana, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.09½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.02½ to \$1.04½; No. 1 hard, \$1.00½ to \$1.08½. Durum Wheat—No. 1 amber, 97½c to \$1.02½; No. 1 durum, 94½c to 97½c;

WHEAT PRICES

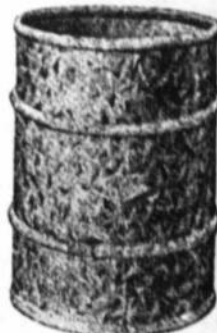
July 2 to 7 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
July 2	DOM	ION	N DAY			
3	111½	109½	106½	101½	96½	90½
4	112½	110½	106½	102½	97½	91½
5	111½	110½	106½	102½	96½	90½
6	112½	111½	106½	102½	97½	91½
7	112½	110½	106½	102½	97½	91½
Week Ago	110½	109½	105½	101½	98½	92½
Year Ago	133½	131½	118½	106½	99½	90½

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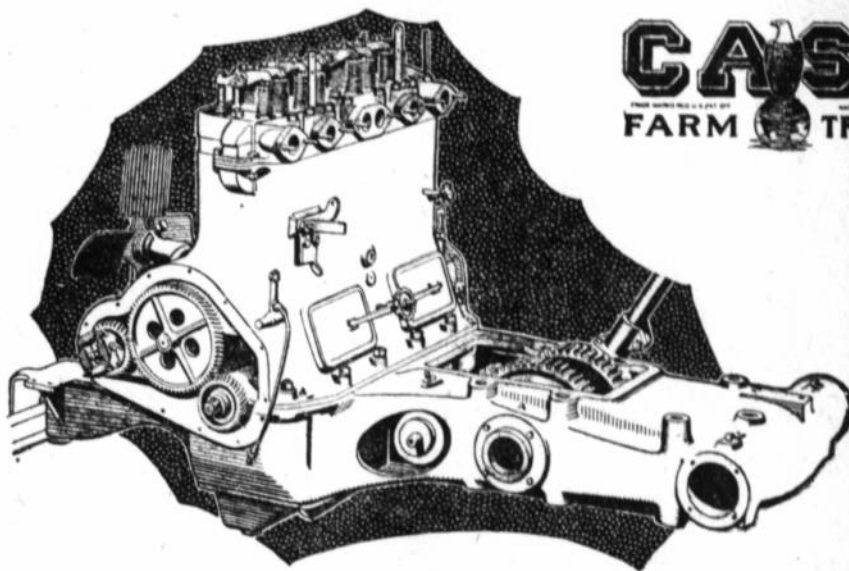
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1. The center of gravity of the tractor is low, yet the machine has plenty of clearance. This is a big advantage in side hill work, reducing slippage and possibility of upsetting.
2. All gears, shafts and bearings are held in perfect and permanent alignment. This rigidity and accuracy are highly important in securing durability and efficiency. The working parts are relieved of the strains and stresses set up by less rigid construction, and friction losses are reduced to the minimum.
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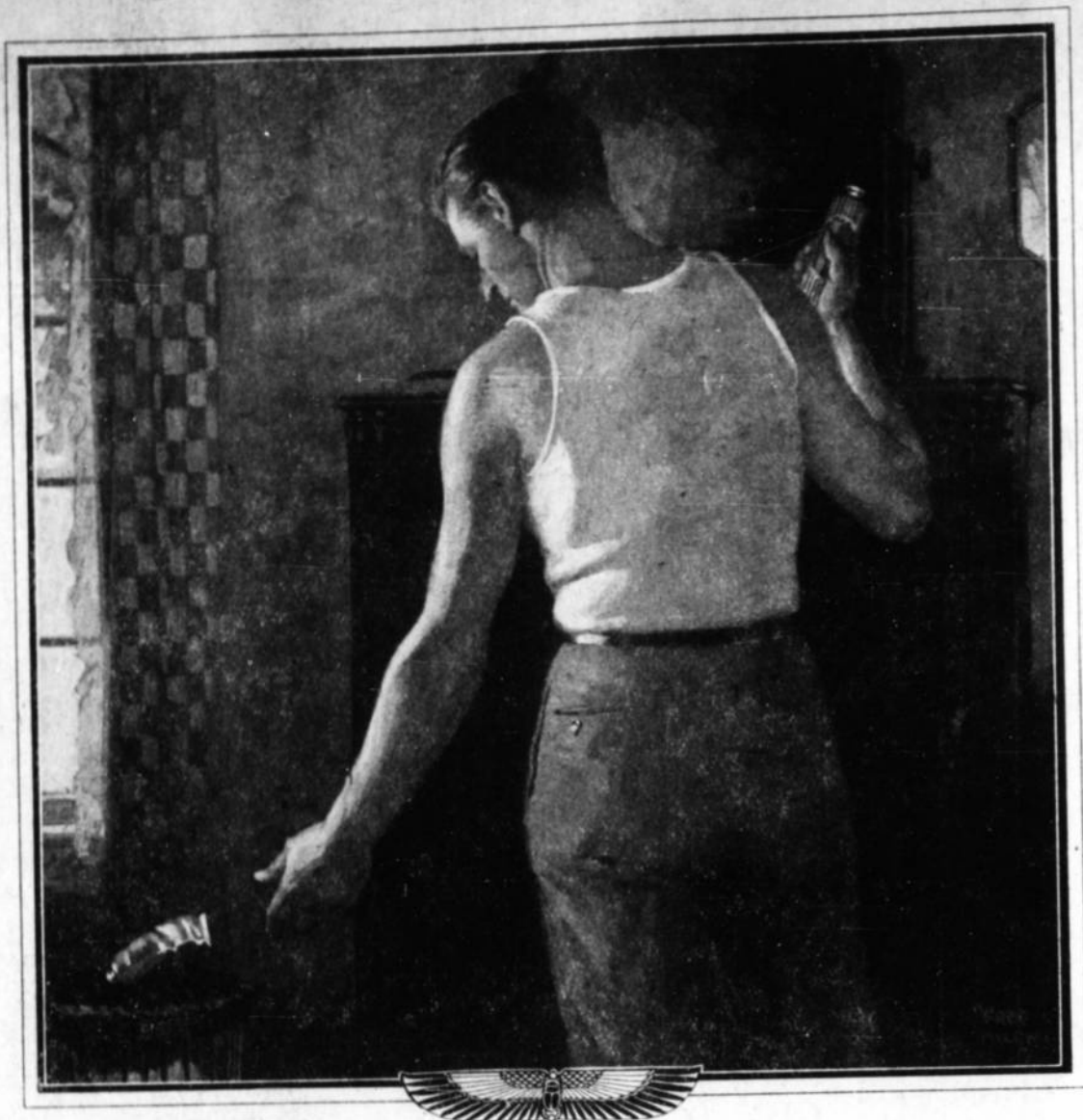
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